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THE RAID OF BURGUNDY. A Historical Romance

FRANCE AND THE SWISS CANTONS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE.

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CHAPTER XVII.

THE DANGER OF CHARLES THE RASH.

Godfrey de Varens, left alone with his dim taper beneath the aperture caused by the displaced flooring, remained during several moments without moving from his position; being profoundly absorbed, indeed, in listening to the broken sounds of conversation which reached his ears through the single obstruction of the closetdoor. The colloquists in the "best room" talked mainly in low tones, but occasionally a strong, impatient voice rose far above the rest, apparently dictating or commanding some line of action. De Varens, holding his taper low, and at served beneath. But it the same time grasping his sword-hilt, to be ready for defence if necessary, raised himself upon the stone steps, until he came almost in contact with the panels which separated them from the room above. By placing his ear close to the wood, he rens then passed his fingers carefully over the could distinguish much that was said; and it was, as may be guessed, in order thus to overhear the projects of the Burgundian chief, and remember them carefully for the future use of his master Louis XI., that the French noble had dismissed the page Alphonse, and chosen to remain in the next moment cautiously protruding his head, he gloomy passage alone.

What scheme of warlike operations or diplomatic strategy was by this means unfolded to the apprehension of De Varens, it matters not now to consider; but that the cavesdropper heard the Duke. A heavy sword lay upon the papers, matter of interest was evident from the pertina- the weapon of Charles himself, who had cast it city with which he kept his post, stooping uneasily, and straining his ears to catch each syllable uttered within. Hours indeed thus passed, the floor. The Duke lay upon his back, with a faithful servant, in the endeavor to lessen the until, one by one, the Burgundian lords retired one arm thrown across his broad chest, which evil as far as was in his power. Unheeding, or were dismissed from their Prince's presence, was undefended by breastplate, though the chiefand at length Charles le Témèraire remained tain still wore partial armor on his lower limbs. Ages before, the rocky and stall, loosening speedily the halters which tain still wore partial armor on his lower limbs. alone in his chamber; a fact that soon became His helmet, shirt of mail, and mantle of cloth silence that ensued, and afterwards by the sound berk, and bore upon its shoulder the Burgunof heavy respiration, denoting unmistakeably dian cross, lay upon chairs near the rude couch. that a weary Duke could snore like a weary De Varens marked these circumstances at a

with the dagger that he wore in his belt, Louis that was to crush the House of Burgundy. XI. would be at once relieved of a rebellious subject and a ruinous war: Burgundy and Flanders would succumb to French dominion-the turbulent allies of Charles would disperse, and acknowledge Louis as their suzerain; in a word -by a single blow-the French King would be firmly seated upon his throne, and Godfrey de Varens might name his own reward.

Such thoughts as these thronged simultane ously in the old noble's brain, as he listened to the difficult breathing of the sleeper within; and with each impulse of reflection came dark temptations to action. De Vareus was no casuist, weighing right and wrong in the balance; but one who, accustomed to violence and bloodshed through a life of partisan warfare, had learned only in that school of policy which is measured by the success of its schemes. Hie had served other chiefs than Louis XI.; had battled under banners opposed to the influence of France; for in the changing aspects of politics in that stormy period, alliances and fealties were alternately opposing and uniting with one another; so that the follower of Armagnac in one campaign might be the supporter of Burgundy in the next; the ally of the crown-princes of to-day might be the adherents of the King to-morrow. The great houses of Armagnac and Burgundy might contend at one season for the supremacy of Paris, and at another be found leagued against the at another had aided his rebellious son in the conspiracy of the Praguerie; again to become midst of a crowd of knights and soldiery, who over the secret vaults below. Whether the reconciled to his sovereign, and finally to be one aroused in the upper chambers of the inn by thick oaken planks of the ground floor had

and many inferior lords who had served their speedily found himself beyond the hostelry dering ruins on one side, and spreading flames monarch with less good will than they had served walls in the midst of a tumultuous crowd of on another side of his late home, could not anthemselves. But now here within his grasp- archers and men-at-arms, rushing from every swer to himself; but he bethought him, on the thus pondered Godfrey de Varens-were honor direction toward the flames, which now appeared instant, that though the granary, from which a and rewards to be the prize of skill and daring. bur sting through the window of the "best room," concealed passage descended, was now inaccesmaster King Louis lay slumbering and defence- Frenchman contented himself with a single the forest passage, and through this, perchance, sufficiently to take advantage of the thicker wish, Alphonse had traversed the passage that men of Burgundy, and no less dreading the apless. It was but to open the secret door, strike glance in which Charles of Burgundy, as he the guests beneath, if not already burned or heavily, and with sure hand, and then retreat sprang to a steed in the midst of his nobles, was stifled, might be rescued from their horrible proaching the dried ravine, until at length he open the concealed panel by pressing the metal difficult for him to escape from the neighborundiscovered to the vaults once more. What not the least object of interest; then, mindful situation. would not crafty Louis give for the daring deed of his own jeopardy, he fied toward the forest No sooner did Simon Gitt bethink himself of to his increased alarm, he beheld a dozen horse- longer shifted on its smooth grooving—the trap prived of the mantle which he was accustomed

dwelt not in his calculations on the blackness of the crime; for the politics of the day-of which Louis XI. was fitting exponentweighed but the chances of success : and to compass the ruin of an opposing house, assassination was not the most unfrequent method of proceeding. The vassal of Louis XI. knew that his unscrupulous master would applaud the deed he meditated, and reward the daring hand which should ex-cute it. It was enough for De Vareus to know this. and to resolve that now, if ever, was his opportunity to win the nonarch's favor by a single action. He pondered, therefore, no longer; but drawing his dagger from its belt, cautiously essaved to open the paneled door by a pressure of the spring that he obwas the knob which had

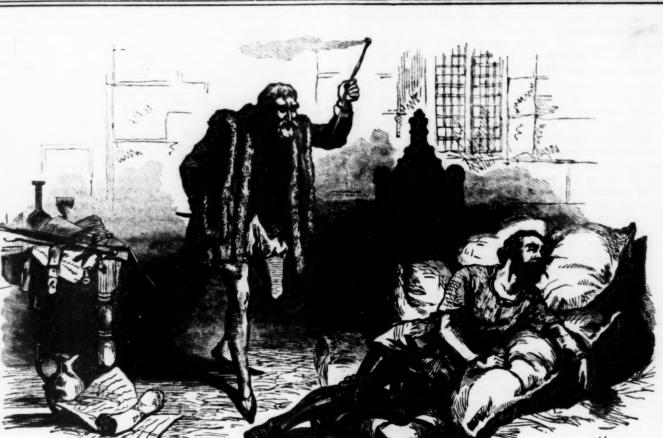
refused to yield to the

previous effort of Alphonse, and still remained immovable. De Vaspace apparently filled by the panels, and presently succeeded in detecting the true spring, or rather clamp, which stayed the door from opening. Unfixing the hold of this clasp, he was enabled to push outward the oaken framework, and the glanced around the apartment.

A bright light burned upon the table, on which also were wine and fragments of meat, with several piles of paper, despatches and orders of there before flinging himself on a clump of cushions, spread upon the rushes that strewed glance, and then advanced to his murderous ob-De Varens, bending half-double in the gloomy ject, clutching his weapon with closer tenacity recess which he occupied, was yet wakeful with in his right hand, whilst the other retained the active thought. He had fathomed enough of the taper which was to facilitate his retreat into designs of Charles the Rash, through the conver- the vaults. The French nobles vindictive feasation heard, to feel that the tidings would be tures were now lit up with more fiendish maright welcome to his French master, who, above levolence. The cold cruelty of the look with all other qualities in a follower, regarded the which he was accustomed to freeze his sufferpossession of cunning and strategic powers. But ing daughter was now exchanged for the fierce he reflected likewise that, at this very moment, glare of the resolute assassin. Of a surety the Burgundian Prince was sleeping, in fancied it seemed that Charles le Témèraire sleeping security, within reach almost of a forman's arm, in the midst of a thousand faithful guards, was a narrow door being the only barrier between. yet to be done to death by the blow of a mid-Dared he, Godfrey de Varens, but open noise- night murderer. Another moment, and Godfrey lessly that secret door, advance stealthily to the de Varens bent over the slumberer, and raised Burgundian's couch, and strike boldly downward his arm to measure with surer aim the stroke

> But the career of Charles the Rash was not vet to terminate: his fate was reserved to another day and other hands: for, even as De Varens, in the tense excitement of his daring resolve, uplifted the dagger in his right hand, his left, which held the taper, unconsciously relaxed its hold, and the burning osier fell amid the that all was lost, and flung himself toward the flame and smoke, burst open the door of the apartment, and shouting loudly to his atten-

Had he hesitated a moment ere adopting the royalty of France. Thus it was that Godfrey de latter alternative, De Varens had been lost as-



THE DANGER OF CHARLES THE RASH.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PERIL AND DELIVERANCE.

In the terror and tumult which followed the break-

ing out of the fire in the "Blue Boar," Simon Gütt, the serving-man of Pierre Bart, had turncavaliers, that were tethered in the stables and out-houses of the hostelry. Totally unconscious of the terrible suspicions which attached to his master, whom he knew to have gone to the mill, he deemed the conflagration to be simply the result of some untoward accident, and therefore at once exerted himself, as beseemed indeed, aught but his duty, he plunged into shed confined the steeds, and casting such accourre. of his master, was to rush forward to the rufnents over them as were in reach of his hands. until happily all were delivered from the danger which threatened them.

In the meantime, the nobles and soldiers first

had remained in their saddles outside the hostelry gates, in readiness for whatsoever orders the Duke might transmit, had, in the earliest stage of the alarm, been mustered by a trumpet call, and had ridden off, with great speed, headed by the Duke himself, and bearing the banner of Burgundy. It was rumored, at the same time, that a general assault upon the camp by the Liegois had been discovered, and that the burning of the hostelry was in conjunction with the enemy's advance. Simon Gütt, absorbed in intention toward himself, the Swiss servitor fell his efforts to protect, as far as possible, both the property of his master and the horses of the guests, heard but gave little heed to the flying remarks which with loud cries and not a few oaths, were interchanged by the panic-stricken soldiery; but when, after the lapse of an hour, during which he had almost exhausted his strength in striving to save what could be reach- held the cruel soldiers strip the wretched groom ed of Pierre Bart's effects the flames at last began to flag, for want of fuel, and he saw the roof that had sheltered him for many years falling into a red gulf, choked up already with timbers and mason work, it may well be conjecrushes. In an instant the dry rushes igniting, tured that the faithful Swiss felt inclined to anddenly blazed up like gunpowder; and the slacken his exertions, and reflect upon the catasfierce glare flashed full upon the face of trophe so suddenly encountered. At the same Charles, causing him to awake and leap wildly time an appalling thought abruptly crossed his from the cushions. Godfrey de Varens saw mind-a thought regarding the fate of those unfortunate guests whom, as he well knew, Pierre secret closet, while the Duke, bewildered by the Bart had bestowed, as he deemed so safely, in the subterranean apartments of the hostelry.-Simon Gütt, in common with the publican and dants, rushed to the outer passage. A dozen Angela, shared, as we have learned, in the secret voices answered to that of the chief, and cries of this retreat; and he had hurriedly concealed of surprise and alarm followed in quick succes- the horses of De Varens and his two companions in the underground stalls that have been previ-De Varens reached the open panel f the ously described. The spectacle, therefore, which closet, but to his dismay the aperture, with its the Swiss now looked upon-as he emerged, for stone steps beneath, was no longer to be seen; the last time, from the falling house, and paused the flooring had been closed by the same ma- to gaze at the progress of destruction-was one chinery which caused the door to move upon its calculated to inspire emotions of a fearful chahinges. The assassin must remain to perish in racter in the good man's bosom. He saw, in the burning room, or brave the danger of re- the first place, that the more massy portions of treat through the ranks of his enemics without. the hostelry, embracing the chambers lately occupied by the Duke's suite, and including the best room," had been entirely devoured by the Varens had been at one time the stipendiary of suredly; but he dashed forward at once through destructive element, so that walls, floorings and Charles VII., the father of the Dauphin Louis, the door by which Charles himself had escaped, roof were settled down in an undistinguishable and in a moment more found himself in the mass, piled in a mountain of fiery fragments of the first who welcomed the Dauphin's acces- the appalling cry of "fire," were hurriedly been consumed in the fierce heat that had shrivto the throne of France. But in spite of descending the staircase, seeking immediate elled up timbers and rafters above, and the fiery campaigning and diplomacy, the noble lord had as safety by flight to the open air. Bareheaded blast, sweeping downward, had traversed the yet failed to win for himself such goodly station, like himself, and half-arrayed, the throng ob- passages beneath, destroying the unhappy trabroad lands, as Louis XI. had freely bestow- served not that a stranger mingled with it, and vellers who had there sought refuge, was a on the Counts de St. Pol and Dammartin, thus borne outward with the press, De Varens question which Simon Gutt, gazing at smoul-

dried ravine. With this view he turned from | encountered what appeared to be a wall of stone, the blazing hostelry, and was about to hurry at rising steeply higher than he could reach. He once into the thick wood opposite the road, when he heard a great noise of shouting and the pain of his wound, and of sore bruises that running in the highway, and immediately after- he felt upon his back and limbs, caused him wards there came a band of the soldiery, rending soon to relinquish the attempt to discover his the air with furious cries, and dragging over whereabouts, and, resigning himself to his situaed his immediate attention to releasing the the dusty highway, which was still illumined by scores of horses belonging to the Burgundian the fiery glare, the figure of a man in whom Si- Thus hours passed on, until at length the gray mon at once recognized a groom of the hostelry

stables.

The wild exclamations and cries of vengeance which rose from these fierce soldiers, together with their inflamed countenances and furious gestures, as they brandished aloft their pikes and swords, struck the old Swiss with sudden terror, though he could not imagine the cause of all the clamor and tumult. His first impulse, indeed, on recognizing the groom, act upon this feeling, he faucied that Pierre Bart's name was likewise mingled with the exemounted, together with a body of guards who crations of the soldiery, and, listening intently, became assured that they were threatening the good inn-keeper with the most terrible tortures, should he be so unlucky as to fall into their hands. Hearing these cruel intentions expressed against his master, Simon Gütt, though still ignorant of the suspicions which attached to the publican, began greatly to fear for his own safety; and seeing that the archers and pikemen filled all the road, and that, should be attempt to cross it, they might manifest some desperate back cautiously, and, seeking concealment in a corner immediately behind the stone gateway. thence peered out with a sharp eye upon the men who dragged forward the poor groom.

But oh, what increase of mortal fright did Simon Gütt experience when, as he looked from the obscurity wherein he crouched, he beof all his clothing, and then, binding him naked with this, there rode up a richly-dressed cavalier, one of the nobles of the Duke's retinue, and bidding two stalwart knaves arm themupon to cut and flagellate the groom until blood ran from his wounded back and loins: he meantime crying out, at first lustily, but thereafter quite faintly, protesting his innocence of and fell forward from the gate, held up only by the cords, and so hung, without speech or mo-

tion, like one dead. All this horrible scene was witnessed by Simon Gütt, as he cowered, more dead than quick. in the shadow cast by the gateway, and only a few yards from the groom, until, at length, becoming desperate by reason of his fear, he sprang toward the forest border. The ruffians, on seeing his flight, and that the fugitive was one of the publican's household, raised a loud shout. so soon crossed the highway, that he was bevond sight in a moment, making his way, for very life, through the forest undergrowth, until he reached certain pathways that he well knew,

and struck forward toward the dried ravine.

But Simon Gütt had spent his strength in previous labors, and was little able to distance the hardy pikemen and arquebusiers. The direction the closing of the trap-door, the daughter, unwhich he had taken, moreover, led through seve- conscious of what evil it betokened to herself. ral open glades of the forest, the crossing of thought only of her father's peril; but when which soon exposed him to the full view of his hours passed away, and the lapse of time became failen in the concealed quarry, and his unhappy pursuers. In a brief space, the tumult and tri- so marked that, even in their subterranean pri- master, Pierre Barth bound with thongs and umphant shouts behind, warned him that he was son, they knew that another day must have guarded by fierce men-at-arms, passed his first seen, and presently one and then another shot dawned upon the upper world, the fears of Mar- dreary night of captivity, the French noble, Do followed his flying footsteps. Nevertheless, the garet for her sire began to give way to terrible Varens, whose evil star had been the cause of hardy Swiss was not one to be easily daunted, suspicions that herself and the page were aban- all, wandered, a fugitive, through the forest, ap-The fiercest and most dangerous enemy of his and spreading devouringly on either side. The sible by reason of the fire, there was still left and he kept his course steadily, only deviating doned to their fate. Thrice, in obedience to her prehensive of capture in the darkness by the clumps of trees. Thus he sped onward, ap- led to the secret closet, and thrice sought to proach of day, because it would then be more had reached within bowshot of its mouth, when, knob so easily moved before; but the floor no bood. Without covering for his head, and dewhich should place him firmly on the throne of which should place him firmly on the throne of and sounds which encompassed the "Blue Boar." no time in reaching its distant outlet, at the soldiers, at a pace which must in a moment more out one in smooth grooving—the trap to ms increased alarm, he beheld a dozen horse-longer shifted on its smooth grooving—the trap the forest passage, than he determined to lose men advancing from among the crowd of foot remaining immoveable as the masonry which soldiers, at a pace which must in a moment more surrounded it. The page returned to his mission of the mantle which he was accustomed to men advancing from among the crowd of foot soldiers, at a pace which must in a moment more surrounded it. The page returned to his mission of the mantle which he was accustomed to men advancing from among the crowd of foot soldiers, at a pace which must in a moment more

self up for lost, and death. sprang from the path around him.

When Simon Güt: he found himself lying page, reassuringly. he had received by a passage." bullet that had passed through his shoulder. with his unburt hand. he could feel only jag-

g e d rocks, mingled upon every side. He dragged himself forward in the gloom, until he crawled along its base for some distance, but tion, he sank down once more among the brambles dawn began to penetrate his dim prison, and enable him to distinguish objects about him. Changing his position, and stretching his limbs, stiff with the chill air, he crawled a little way

on either side, and soon became satisfied that he was at the bottom of a deep pit, from which, perhaps centuries previous, had been quarried the stones wherewith had been built the old castle that had once occupied the site of the "Blue Boar" hostelry. Ages before, the rocky from the forest bed, and, in the lapse of time afexistence. Yet to this forgotten pit, whereinto us!"

grown and concealed by tangled thickets, had faded away: so that Simon Gutt, familiar as he was with the forest, had never dreamed of its he had unconsciously plunged, the Swiss now owed his deliverance from the fierce men who had pursued him. Disappearing in the darkness of the thicket, and falling to the bottom of the quarry, he had escaped death, and perhaps the

most cruel tortures.

But, though thus providentially rescued from his enemies of the night before, Simon Gütt still found himself in a sad extremity. He was enfeebled with pain and exposure, so that he could scarcely move a limb, and he knew not what obstacles might be in his path from the quarry, or what perils might environ him in the forest. But he was a Swiss, and a Christian man, and even with the agony of his hurts, was mingled the thought of the unhappy ones immured alive. if not already perished, beneath the ruined hostelry He knew likewise, that if he did not make speed to extricate himself from the quarry, his failing strength would soon render the task upon the gate, shower upon him scores of impossible; so with a prayer to all the saints, heavy blows with pike staves, arrows and even Simon Gutt struggled to his feet, and with as he did so, and well nigh falling over some swords, so that the man was presently backed blood gushing afresh from his shoulder, began crouching object on the threshold, invisible and bleeding at every joint; and not content slowly and painfully to scale the rocky sides of through the smoke, which now rushed outward the quarry. Many times he fell back, or sunk from the close vaults. exhausted, but only to nerve himself again to the effort, until, at last, after several hours of selves with knotted cords, ordered them there- labor, he succeeded in reaching the bramble- into his parched throat and heated breast. He grown edges of the pit, thence dragging himself into the upper thicket. Here he rested for a space, endeavoring to staunch the flow of blood from his wound, and then cautiously crawled some charge, until, at the last, he swooned away through the undergrowth, until he emerged upon a forest-path, skirting its thinner borders. This path, as well as several glades through which it led, was trampled by horses' hoofs, showing that while the Swiss lay insensible at the bottom of the quarry, his pursuers had beaten the surrounding wood, dispersing in all directions in a useless search for the fugitive. Simon Gütt crossed himself devoutly, and thanked the Virup from his concealment, as the soldiers began | gin for the narrow escape which he had to crowd nearer, and rushed with all his speed had. Then, betaking himself again to the thick undergrowth, he slowly drew his suffering body along the ground, starting and cowering at every sound in the forest, until at and broke off in hot pursuit: but the Swiss had length he reached the dried ravine, choked with ill-fated guests; and who, by God's mercy, had drifts of shrivelled leaves, and thence, with a greater sense of security, pursued his painful course toward the secret vaults.

Meantime, the inmates of those dreary apartments had passed long hours of nameless terror. When the page Alphonse returned to his lady, to inform her of her father's disappearance, and of

bring them upon him. I tress, and knelt with her in prayer, deeming Simon Gutt gave him- despairingly that they were forusken unto

At length, too, a new sense of peril began to into a dense thicket that alarm them. At first faint, but becoming gradeskirted it; but at this ally more perceptible, a subtle atmosphere, dry moment a dozen shots and heated, began to displace the damp air at were heard, and the fu- the vaults, thickening slowly and growing gitive felt that he was dense, until fleecy wreaths filled the close paswounded. He uttered sages and widened into the chamber wherein a prayer to Heaven, and they sat. The flame of the lamp waned to a staggered on through yellow light, and the arched ceiling became hidthe thicket, till sudden- den by curling smoke, which now penetrated tholy plunging heavily throats and nostrils of the captives.

downward, he lost all "Oh! blessed mother of Heaven!" marsense and conscious- mured Margaret. "It is true, then, what my ness of what passed father said. Alphonse! I fear me they would smother us in this dreadful place."

"Nay, dear lady-it were shame in soldiers to opened his eyes again, murder thus the defenceless!" answered the

"But we shall perish, if no succor comes, Alwith pain, and bleeding phonse! Already I do feel this stifling vapor from the wound which upon my brain. Surely there is fire in yonder

"Would that I had an axe to batter down this oaken door " cried the youth, as be rose and looked about the chamber. "There is an outlet him, and as he essayed beyond, surely; for it was by this the publican to rise, and groped approached! He threw open the closet, wherein tapers and provisions were stored, and searched its ample shelves for some instrument with which he might assault the strong panels, that, clamped with iron, formed a barrier at this end of the apartment. But neither axe nor other weapon was to be seen, nor any moveable missile which might answer his intent; and, with gloomy forebodings he turned once more to Margaret, who had sunk prostrate, well nigh stifled by the thick smoke and rarefied air, which now increasing in heat invaded all the place, entering his own lungs and causing strange pains to shoot sharply through his head.

"Oh, Alphonse! we must die!" cried the Lady Margaret. "If thou, child, couldst but escape-if thou couldst but bear my dying words

She paused, gasping for breath. "Angela!" murmured the page. "The good

God will have her in his keeping." "Thou shalt-thou must escape!" exclaimed his mistress, railying herself feebly: " thou art young: God will rescue thee! Hark! did I not

hear them coming ?" The page listened anxiously, but no sound without broke the silence. Margaret's head sank upon the ground, her eyes closed, and paller overspread her features, rendered ghastly by the

"Oh, my lady-my dear lady! awake! let us not yet despair!" cried. Alphonse, bending over her. "They will come! God will not foreake

But Margaret answered not; her form was rigid, and her breath seemed departed entirely.

At that moment, as the page clasped the cold hand of his mistress in silent terror, the sound of a key slowly turning in the ponderous lock of the oaken door, struck upon his ear, and caused him to utter a cry of joy. It was apparent that unaccustomed or feeble hands wielded that key, for it grated harshly and with uncertainty in the wards, and once appeared to be withdrawn wholly. Alphonse sprang to his feet, and running to the door, raised his voice, hoarse and stifled, crying.

"Haste! haste! for the love of Heaven? we are dying !"

But no response came, save that the key grated harshly again and again, till at last, as if turned with a greater effort, the bolt shot suddenly back, and the oaken barrier was flung open. Alphonee ran and hastily lifting his insensible mistress, bore her to the outer air, stumbling,

But air-cool, moist, blessed air-cooled the page's forehead, and rushed revivingly staggered onward out of the cloud of choking vapor, and then fell upon his knees, supporting Margaret with his remaining strength.

In a few moments, however, the dispersion of the vapor throughout the excavations that extended far on either side, allowed a purer atmosphere to pervade the vaults, under the influence of which the lady regained strength and conscioueness. Alphonse fell upon his knees, in grateful acknowledgment of safety, and then, for the first time, discovered the agent of their de liverance in the person of a man who, propped against the stone framework of the opendoor, was just visible in the dim light which emanated from the interior apartment. This man was Simon Gitt, who had crawled thither from the dried ravine, marking each step with his dripping blood, but intent only on rescuing his master's arrived in time to save the captives from a sudden and cruel death. The Swiss, with folded hands, responded to the page's thanksgiving.

CHAPTER XIX.

DE VARENS IN THE FOREST.

his own rashness and the better fortune of Charles, and rowing, in his impatient rage, to be recensed upon fate itself, which had thwarted his evil intent. At times, when he reverted to his daughter and Alphonse, still captives in the vaults, the wretched man would smite his forehead, and compress his lips till the blood almost started, and then, as if in defiance of all compassionate instincts, he would mutter-

"They will be burned like rats in their burrow! What boots it? Let the puling girl perish if the foul fiend so wills "

But in vain the guilty noble sought, by outbreaks such as this, to banish remorseful thought. Still before him, in her pale and sorrowing beauty, arose the image of that child whose young existence he had made a torture; still the meanory of the wrongs he had inflicted upon her whose only crime was love for the youth who saved his own miserable life, came like an accuing spirit, whispering in his shrinking ear-" De Varens! where is thy daughter?" He cowered before his recollections of the past that now pursued him like evil phantoms in the darkness; he cast himself upon the ground, covering his eyes with his hands, as if to shut out what could mot be expreised.

At length the morning broke, and De Varens. daring not to venture from the thickest portions of the wood, listened anxiously to every sound that was borne upon the breeze. Anon the distant roar of artillery came to his ears, and he direction of the cannonade with mingled fears and hopes; but dared not venture to emerge shelter. Thus the hours passed on, until, as mildly: mid-day approached, the pangs of hunger opprossed him, and he began to fear that he should yet perish, lost perhaps in the forest, or, haply escaping from its wilderness, fall into the hands haps already charged to capture him. He could not but dread that in his midnight attempt upon Charles, the awaking Duke might have beheld and recognized him, in which case, peradventure, his seizure by the fierce Burgundian would be followed, as was common in those days, by a "short shrift and a bloody shroud." Thus tormented by his bitter reflections on the past, and the actual perils of the present, De Varens felt little consolation in the conviction that winth, and entirely ignorant of his whereabouts in the forest, which, like many of the wildernesses of the country, extended for scores of miles through valleys and over hills, as wel! as on both sides of the river which penetrated it. In vain he retraced the narrow paths that intersected each other through the covert; in vain wentured at times into the more open portions of the wood, apprehensive the while of sudden apparitions in the shape of armed Burgundians. thickets, and thereafter clouds beginning to overspread the sky, threatened soon to deprive or more after this he endeavored to keep in view these were merely tracks of wood cutters, or he was too unversed in forest craft to trace their deviations, certain it was that the entire day had been consumed, when, weary and famished, he arrived near the battle-field of St. Tron. Since the sun's light had been obscured by clouds, he had been unable to discern by shadows his straightest course, and had doubtless doubled many times upon his own footsteps; but now, as evening began to approach, the forest growth that he reached appeared thinner, until the plains of an open country became visible through the widening lawns. At intervals throughout the day, as has been remarked, he had heard the distant thunder of artillery, and it was consequently no matter of surprise to him that he now beheld, in the extended space before him, the marks of recent and severe conflict between hostile armies. He saw, in pausing suddenly to peer forth from the covert that still sheltered him, what he could not doubt was the battle-field on which Charles of Burgundy had that day encountered the rebellious citizens of Liege.

De Varens was in no mood to moralize upo the bloody scene of recent hand-to-hand strife. He paused, it is true, with folded arms, and gazed out from the thicket in moody meditation; but at this moment, as with frowning forehead and compressed lips he dwelt in contemplation on the prospect before him, the pangs of appefite were quite as active a spur to his thoughts as was any merely mental stimulus. Nevertheless though at least a score of hours had elapsed since food had passed his lips, perhaps even now (disputing with physical discomfort) the forture of an unquiet conscience still gnawed as deeply in his gloomy bosom.

The conflict of St. Tron had been concluded

some hours before, and a thousand bodies strewed the trampled plain-victors and vanquished lying undistinguished in heaps where they had fallen. The main army of Charles had marched toward Liege; but small detachments of soldiers yet remained upon the spot, engaged in identifying their own dead, or rifling the bodies of slaughtered foemen. Rude tumbrils were moving slowly from the field, evidently filled with wounded survivors of the fray; and as the lingering soldiers were the cross of Burgundy upon their surcoats, the French noble quickly divined that the allies of his master must have been defeated, and that Charles had driven their scattered remnants to the walls of the cities from which they had marched out to give him battle. He waited not, however, to learn more by encountering the plunderers of the slain; but keeping still within the forest borders, began to retrace his steps along the highway route in an opposite direction to that in which the Burgundian army had advanced to the investment of

But the clouds that had long hidden the sun's light, began now to thicken, until, as night set in. De Varens found himself again encompassed by gloom and entangled in the forest labyrinth. It was with many maledictions that he looked forward to another night of exposure and sleeplessness, but there was no help, save in attempting, by seeking the open plains, to reach some straggling dwelling, with the risk of encountering enemies at every step. His object was to gain the mill of St. Tron, but he knew not now in what direction to direct his course : since the increasing obscurity soon concealed even a wood path from his eyes. So yielding at length to necessity, he was about to resign himself to a pillow beneath some sheltering covert, when he the night preceding.

Ruined, indeed, was the house of Pierre Bart; "There, fellow! pay threelf for the meal, and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST for all that De Varens could distinguish were the naked walls that surrounded a gulf of smouldering fire, the dull glare of which, penetrating the forest, had made him aware of his locality. He beheld enough, however, to convince him that the subterranean vaults must be buried, as they were evidently covered by the charred rafters and masonry that choked the space between the massy foundations of the dismantled walls. It was natural that, at this sight, the thought of his innocent daughter should again press remorsefully upon his soul; and as he peered out I have are at hand." He turned aside, in speakfrom the woodland border, across the now deserted road, evidently to fix the situation of the vaults, he could almost fancy that he beheld the form of Margaret, lying pale and cold, stifled beneath the mound of fire, or more horrible still, crushed under the weight of falling walls and the noble. roof-tree crashing down to her prison-house. It was then, for the first time, that the wretched through the forest without, and into the hut, breast, as he ventured near to the road, and by turns muttering prayers and blasphenies, aptelry, where still hung the discolored corpse of mediately after the storm broke with a fierce poor relic of tortured humanity to remind him one of the heavy tempests usual at the season, of the danger which he ran of being marked by and stood revealed in the vellow glare that disclosed the road, another figure appeared to from the covert which afforded him securest start up suddenly beside him, and a voice said, struction.

" Benedicite!" The first motion of De Varens had been to draw his sword, but a glance at the object in his safely encounter it." path inspired less hostile action. He saw that of enemies embittered by recent danger and per- the speaker was a monk, clad in the loose garb peculiar afterwards to the pilgrims of St. Fran- but he knew likewise the correctness of the cis. A wide and long robe of frieze was bound about the waist by a thick rope, over which a cape depended several inches below the gir- moment and twisted off by wind gusts, it would mity, hanging backward on the neck, completed the coarse costume. The hood was capacious, and flapped over the face, but enough of the monk's features could be distinguished to show that he was swarthy of skin, with piercing eyes, he had become bewildered in a woody laby- and a heavy, sable beard. De Varens paused abruptly in front of the man, and replied to his burner dragged forth several well-worn skins. salutation, by exclaiming: " Who are you ?"

The tone in which this question was asked seemed to startle the ecclesiastic with fear of personal violence; for he drew back a pace, and hesitated for a moment before answering :

"I am but a poor pilgrim, my son, faring humbly on my road to the dominions of King Louis of France. Chance brought me hither Mid-day found him still wandering in the maze of to view this scene of desolation, wherein, I fear me, human life hath suffered much."

"By fire and sword men commonly die now-a him even of the sun's guidance. During an hour days, good father," said De Varens. "If thy was composed, and roared about its walls like journey lead thee a league or more to the other | the vexed sea dashing against rocky headlands. border of this forest, thou may'st find the wolves devouring men-at-arms at their leisure."

"A battle has been fought?" said the monk nterrogatively. "I did think to proceed on my lourney, but the nearness of mortal strife con strained me to abide this day in yonder wood." "Where journevest thou ?" asked De Varens bruptly, though in a deferential tone, as ad-

dressing an ecclesiastic. "To the city of Paris it may be," replied the

"I go thither myself," said De Varens, "But ell me, good father, if thou hast halted in the

sunget ?" "Nay, I abide in the habitation of a worthy orester hard by," replied the monk.

"If that be so, father, in God's name lead m thither, for I crave some little refreshment ere I journey to the mill of St. Tron! Knowest hou where the mill stands, good father ?"

"I am a stranger in these parts, son; but if tures. thou wilt follow, I will lead speedily to the forester's habitation." Saying this, the monk who had spoken always in the same measured and low tone of voice, crossed the road before De Varens, and led the way into the wood, and through several openings, until they reached a rude hut standing in the centre of a clearing. At the door of this structure stood the grim figure of its owner, whose blackened garments and countenance denoted his occupation to be that of a charcoal-burner. Passing this man, who bowed low to his priestly guest, De Varens entered the hut and seated himself upon the single stool which stood by a rude table near the hearth whereon burned a few dull embers. The monk, meanwhile, whispered his wants to the rustic. and presently the latter set before the noble some coarse bread and herbs, together with a flask of sour wine with which the visitor proceeded briefly to satisfy the cravings of hunger. The monk, meanwhile, inquired if during his absence for the space of an hour, the sounds of soldiery had been heard in the forest, to which the coal-burner returned a negative, and thanked the Virgin that the strife had rolled onward to a distance from his humble dwelling.

"Let me sleep the sleep o' quiet conscience," said the man, "and may the fighting-men keep far from our forest! This is my prayer, holy

"A good petition for such as thee," muttered De Vareus, as he glauced up wrathfully at the simple peasant whose bread he was eating. And the noble cursed the coal-burner in his heart, for the grimy face and seared hands seemed to rehad finished his repast, swallowing the last drop of poor wine, he asked abruptly-

"Where is the mill of St. Tron, sirrah? that of which one Jean Schaeffer is the miller ?"

"The mill, master, is more than a league from this spot," answered the coal-burner, pointing through the door of his hut out into the gloom beyond the clearing. He threw, as he spoke, a few pine knots upon the hearth, causing a blaze to spring up and cast a red glare around the but's interior. "The mill of Maitre Jean stands a good league from the Blue Boar hostelry that was, for there be nothing left of poor Pierre Bart's house save it be the ashes that cover his bones, and those of sweet Angela, his little one,

may the Virgin receive her soul De Vareus' frame became agitated, but he remained silent for several moments, during which inadvertence. Congress does not assemble until the monk, whose brown cowl still flapped close- the first Monday in December." saw suddenly, through an opening among the ly over his face, appeared to regard him attentrees, that he was close upon the ruins of the tively. At length, however, he rose abruptly, "Blue Boar" bostelry, from which he had fled saying, as he cast down upon the board some from books, which, however, must be brought to

direct me speedily to this mill of St. Tron. And if thou hast clock or head-gear to sell, thou shalt have double thanks withal."

The coal-burner shook his head, but the priest

"I have a soldier's rough morion at your service, son," said the latter, in his measured tones -- "a steel-ribbed cap that some men-at-arms left upon the highway in flight from the battle-field. Mantle I have none, save, indeed, another serge frock like that which I now wear. But such as ing, to a corner of the hut, where, upon the earthen floor, lay a wallet or scrip such as tra-velling friars were accustomed to carry, and drawing from this a steel-bound bonnet, and a mantle of dark stuff, proffered them quietly to

At this moment a sudden gust of wind surged man felt the desolation of his own state, alone driving the flame and smoke of the hearth in and conscience-stricken in the world which he eddies to the roof; and the next instant large had made cheerless for his child. He smote his drops of water, plashing loudly as they deseended through the trees, gave intimation of a violent storm. The coal-burner hastily closed served." proached the blackened gate-posts of the hos- the door, crossing himself as he did so, and imthe groom who had been scourged to death by clatter over the forest, and a flood of rain the Burgundian soldiery. It needed not this poured down upon the rude habitation. It was which, like a tornado or water-spout, was preknew that the army of the Liegois must be en- some prowling follower of the army : for at the cipitated without the slightest notice from gathercountering that of Charles. He set forth in the very instant that he emerged from the forest, ed clouds, sweeping whole districts with terrible force, and oftentimes involving harvests, dwellings, and even villages, in wide-spread de-

> " We cannot go forth to-night, save with danger to life or limb," said the coal-burner. "The flood will be presently upon us, and no man can

De Varens muttered a malediction as he heard the wild surge of water through the clearing: peasant's assertion, and that in these thick woods, with their branches beaten down each dle; while a hood or cowl, with pointed extre- be scarcely possible to make headway, and entirely impracticable to keep a forest path. He went back, therefore, gloomily, to his seat, and scarcely vouchsafed a reply to the well-meant attempts of the monk to break the monotony of the place by venturing, from time to time, some slowly spoken observation. Meantime, the coalwhich he presently piled in a corner, making a rude couch, which he pointed out to his guests as their resting-place for the night. The monk. however, signified his intention of remaining, at least for the present, as a watcher; for he seated himself upon a log near the blazing embers, and drawing from his bosom what appeared to be a missal, became soon lost, apparently, in its perusal. Soon afterwards the French noble betook himself, without further colloquy, to his pallet, whilst the storm without, gathering in its fury, shook the strong timbers of which the hut

the grimy host of the hut, having knelt devoutly for the blessing of the ghostly guest, stretched his stalwart frame upon a single skin before the hearth, and was soon slumbering that sleep which rewards daily toil with sweet forgetfulness and invigorating rest. The friar, however, seemed in no haste to partake of repose; but continued upon his log, with head propped against the rough wall, and eyes fixed upon the book before him; save when, at intervals, he cast a fresh fragment of pine upon the hearth, in order to renew the fading blaze. Thus forest here without breaking fast from sunrise to passed hours, till the hard breathing of De Varens gave token that he, too, had subsided to dreams, if not to rest; and then the monk, after listening attentively for some time, rose noiselessly from his position, and approaching the sleeping noble, whose face was fully disclosed in the strong light of the fire, stooped slowly beside him and attentively examined his fea-

What might be the motive of the friar in this accrutiny, or to what conclusion he arrived at its close, was not revealed in his swarthy countenance, from which he cast back his cowl, in order, as might be, to obtain a nearer view of the sleeper; but when, in a moment more, he withdrew his gaze, it was to clasp his hands tightly together, and gaze upward as with a voiceless adjuration. He then replaced in his bosom the book which he had been perusing, and seating himself upon the stool, leaned his arm upon the table, and appeared to resign himself to profound meditation. In this manuer the hours passed on, night moving slowly, till at length the noise of descending torrents was heard no longer without the but, the furious wind decreased and died at length away. and all grew silent. Still the friar slept not; but when the night seemed stillest, opened softly the hut door, and went forth into the thick mist that filled the forest, drawing his cowl and mantle around him as he crossed the clearing. and strode backward and forward under the water-laden foliage of the trees with the measured tread of a sentinel on guard. Surely it seemed that this holy friar, more than Godfrey de Varens, had that upon his mind which denied the boon of sleep to his restless body.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH WARS .- In the anecdotes of fashion it is recorded, that when his bishops, cropped his hair and shaved his states that steps will be immediately taken for beard, Eleanor, his consort, found him, with this the erection of a larger and more appropriate unusual appearance, very ridiculous, and soon college edifice; and the Faculty confidently appeal shade, which he suggests to the eye with the buke his own soiled and hardened soul. When he very contemptible. She revenged herself as to all the patrons of education, and especially to tints and semi-tints of a black-lead pencil on she thought proper, and the poor shaved king the friends of Bethany College, to continue the of Anjou, afterwards our Henry II. She had so long enjoyed. Three large rooms have been Poitou and Guienne: and this was the origin of those wars which for three hundred years ravaged France, and cost the French three millions of men. All which, probably, had never became so disgustful in the eyes of our spirited and vindictive Queen Eleanor .- The Barber's

> A paper having stated, some months ago, that "Washington is infested with a gang of desperate scoundrels," Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, replies-"This is evidently an

> The foundation of knowledge must laid by reading. General principles must be had the test of real life.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1857.

All the Contents of THE POST are set up Expressly for it, and it alone. It is not a mere Reprint of a Daily Paper.

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hing adapted to their peculiar liking. Back numbers of THE POST can generally be obtain ed at the office, or of any energetic Newsdealer. Owing, however, to the great and mercasing demand for the Paper, those wishing back numbers had better apply as

REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS -- We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. If the article is worth preserving, it is generally worth making a clean copy of. ADVERTISEMENTS .- THE POST is an admirable

medium for advertisements, owing to 11,8 great circula-tion, and the fact that only a limited number are given. Advertisements of new books, new inventions, and other matters of general interest, are preferred. For rates, see head of advertising columns

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Respectfully declined : "The Warrior's Lament : To My Parents ;" "Dancing ;" "Memory the Sha-

dow-Land.

NOTICE.—If those whose subscriptions expire with the year, would send on their names for renewal as speedily as possible, they would confer a great favor upon us.

OUR NOVELETS.

In our next paper-the first of the new yearwe design commencing Mr. Arthur's Original Novelet, written expressly for THE POST. It is

> JESSIE LORING: OR.

THE HAND BUT NOT THE HEART.

At the conclusion of Mr. Arthur's novelet, we expect to be able to give GRACE GREENWOOD'S

story, unavoidably deferred by sickness, called FOUR IN HAND: OR. THE BEQUEST.

banks will be taken in payment of subscriptions to THE POST-although, of course, we prefer gold or silver.

Subscribers who find a difficulty in getting anything under a five dollar note to remit should for five dollars. All should also remember that in times like these, it is better to subscribe to an old and firmly established paper like THE POST. which a "crisis" in the money market scarcely affects, than to papers of a more transient and less reliable character.

A LAST WORD.

The present paper closes the year. With it expire the subscriptions of a large number of our club subscribers. We trust to hear from all of them soon, renewing their lists. Yes, not only renewing the old lists, but largely adding to their number. For, even if the times be hard, the sum required to insure the continuance of the weekly visits of THE POST is a mere trifle to almost every one. Economy or selfdenial for a few days in some single article of food alone, would enable even a poor family to save enough to supply themselves with nourishing food for the mind and heart for a whole

To economize by cutting off the weekly reading of a family, is a measure of folly instead of prudence-and, where there are children, it almost amounts to a crime. Besides, it is an illustration of the old maxim, "penny wise, pound foolish." For one good practical idea caught from the weekly paper-be it in the shape of household economy, or referring to the management of the farm, plantation, or stock, will probably be worth, even in the hard dollars, three times the cost of the paper.

These truths are so obvious, that it scarcely eems necessary to allude to them. But we may be allowed to suggest them for the use of our friends when seeking to obtain new subscribers. Putting everything of a merely pleasurable character aside-considering as of no value the moral lessons inculeated, or the information fur- life. Here the whole scenery and labor of the nished upon a hundred subjects—the agricultural field and farmhouse, the seasons from seed-time hints, the useful receipts, and the financial news to harvest, and from harvest to seed-time again published yearly in THE POST, are worth in them- the year and all that is seen and done in it be selves to every farmer or planter three times rustic eyes and hands, are lifted into homely (and often twenty times) the price of subscrip- heartfelt, and graphic poetry. Bloomfield stands tion. We trust therefore that no foolish pleas of in English literature with Bunyan and Burnseconomy will lead any man to deny himself or himself a farmer's boy, whose strong natural his family, the innocent enjoyments and the manifold advantages of a good weekly paper.

BETHANY COLLEGE, VA .- A letter from Mr. Campbell, the President of this college, whose Louis VII., in obedience to the injunctions of main building recently was destroyed by fire, obtained a divorce. She then married the Count encouragement and confidence which they have for her marriage dower the rich province of procured for immediate use, and the studies will not be interrunted

EVERY INCH A KING.—The Portuguese seem at length to have a king rather more worthy of is a book, big as a Bible, splendidly printed and occurred had Louis VII., not been so rash as to the name than the European monarchs in gene- bound, and richly furnished with seventeen beaucrop his head and shave his beard, by which he ral. He is scarcely of age, and yet he insists tifully executed steel engravings of as many upon visiting the hospitals, regardless of the pestilence now prevailing in Lisbon, cheers the The portraits are accompanied with appropriate sick with kind words, and enforces, as far as analytical disquisitions on the character and ac possible, the strictest attention to their wants. Itions of these celebrities. In this way we pass His name is Pedro-Pedro II.

> OUR PROSPECTUS .- We are somewhat amus- Egyptian, Valentine de Milan of Italy, Heloise ed at seeing the language of our recent Pro- Laura, Joan D'Arc, Margeret and La Valliere spectus copied, to a greater or less extent, by of France, Isabella of Castile, Maria Theresa of several of our contemporaries. It is flattering, Austria, Catherine of Russia, Pocahontas of no doubt-but still, for obvious reasons, we America, and Lady Jane Grey and Florence would rather our friends would write their own Nightingale of England. The essays are writ- place. Reason becomes nonsense, benife

THE EXPANSION POLICY.

questioned the stringent policy pursued by the New York City Banks in the late crisis, as calculated to bring upon them the very evil that they feared. The result was as we predictedthey contracted and contracted, until they were forced, in turn, by their customers, to sus-

end to the universal hoarding of means which of money, they did not want it- at least not they wanted it-but if the Bank was prepared to loan on good securities, to any reasonable amount, then they did not want it.

Well, the Bank of England expanded-broke the back of the panic-and, at the last advices. had again been able to contract its issues within pansion was, we believe, about three millions of day, pounds. But it was not this comparatively trifling amount, but the confidence in the general solvent condition of the nation which it typified. THE WRITINGS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON that prevented the financial ruin which would otherwise have ensued

Thinkers upon this subject of finance should not omit in their calculations, the necessity of an allowance or counterpoise for the folly of once a history and a biography. It is the result , mankind. Mere financial panies may be just as of the examination of a mass of documents deproductive of real evil as any other panics. How posited in the United States archives, and remany battles have been lost which might have cen'ly opened to the author. Private collecbeen won, simply from the effects of a silly tions have also been brought to the vintage fright. And when you know that "conceit can kill," why hesitate to have recourse to the form a complete series of authentic facts arequally true adage that "conceit can cure."

CAMELS AND LLAMAS.

In a recent official letter from Mr. Beale, su perintendent of the wagon road from Fort Defiance to the Mohave river, we find the fol-

"I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of that noble brute, the camel; and I confidently look forward to the day when it will be found in general use in all parts of the country. The idea that their feet would break down in travelling our rocky grounds is an exploded ab-

surdity. "In all the explorations over the roughest possible volcanic rocks, they have been with us. patiently carrying water, of which they never drank a drop, and corn, of which they never tasted a grain. On the expedition from which Subscriptions.-The notes of all solvent I returned yesterday, they were four days without water, and apparently without feeling the

> The camel experiment, therefore, may be aldoubtless that of the Llamas will be equally "alspacas," was recently shipped from Aspin wall, and forty-two of them have arrived safely in New York-the other twenty-nine having died on the passage, in consequence of the severe weather. The vessel put into Key West afterwards, where the remaining animals were much

Relative to the wagon road to California. which Mr. Beale is now exploring, he writes very favorably as follows:-

"The last two days have been spent in constant explorations of the country in advance, towards the Great Colorado river, in order tha I might know on what to depend when I left this place, as the country has been represented as parren of grass and water.

"Up to this point (100 miles east of the Colorado) the road has been, beyond all comparison, over the easiest unbroken country for the same distance I have ever seen; and should it prove of a more difficult character from this point to the State line of California, it will even a thousand times better one than any I know of offering, as it does, abundance of water and grass throughout, and passing through the finest forests of pine timber possible to conceive."

FIREMEN'S BALL -We are indebted to the nembers of the Northern Liberty Hose Company of this city, for an invitation to attend their Ball, on New Year's Eve, at the National Guard's Hall. Race street below Sixth.

New Publications.

THE FARMER'S BOY, by ROBERT BLOOM FIELD, (D. Appleton & Co., New York, T. B. Peterson, Philada.,) is got up in holiday style, with copious illustrations. It is, and will be for many a century, the epic poem of the farmer's genius repaired the defects of his social position, and wrought this pure and true pasteral poem, in which his own observation and experience are inlaid. A large proportion of the lustrations which adorn this book are from the hand of Birket Foster, an artist whose pictures are wonderful for effects of color and atmosphere, and all nice gradations of light and white paper. Never did a lead pencil so closely encroach upon the magic of a palette streaming with colors, as in the pictures of Birket Foster, WORLD NOTED WOMEN OR TYPES OF THE

WOMANLY ATTRIBUTES OF ALL LANDS AND AGES, by MARY COWDEN CLARKE, (D. Appleton & Co., New York, T. B. Peterson, Philada., famous women of various cluses and times in review the Greek Sappho and Aspasia, the Roman Lucretia and Cecelia, Cleopatra the ten carefully, and with judgment and knowledge. | plague. - Goethe.

One of them-that on Pocahontas-is the com-Our readers will remember that THE POST. position of Mrs. Balmanno of New York. One in common with a few other papers, seriously other, telling the old, pathetic story of Joan D'Are in a rhetoric that jets fire and drops tears, is from the pen of our own Grace Green. wood. All the rest are the work of Mrs. Clarke. of England, and, "take them for all in all," they are pleasant reading.

POEMS BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. D. Appleton & Co. New York: T. B. Peterson. In England, when the panic began to rage Philadelphia,) is a gift-book worth the giving. there, the London Times advised the Bank to Author, artist, and publisher, have conspired to pursue the same foolish policy of contraction, make it worthy. Its turquoise-tinted covers are contraction, continued contraction, which had embossed with arabesques of golden vines and resulted in suspension in the United States .- flowers. It is printed on delicate salmon-But, fortunately, wiser heads had the control of colored satin paper, thickly strown with illusaffairs. Obedient to the opposite policy, the trations, which truly make the subjects and Bank began to expand. That expansion put an scenery of the poems evident to the eye. The best English artists have wrought to embellish was going on-to meet "future" contingencies | these dainty leaves-Lawrence, Birket Foster, which probably never would come to pass .- William Harvey, Weir, Tenniel, the Brothers When merchants found they could get plenty Dalziel, and others of equal fame. Mr. Bryant himself has collected and arranged the poems, just then." If the money could not be had, which now appear with the last revising touches of his pen. The book deserves notice as an exquisite edition of the writings of one who is distinctively an American poet, and whose poems, sobered with deep sense, and tinetured in the grain with a gentle and thoughtful humanity, shine throughout with the equal and the legal limit. The whole amount of the ex- tender brightness of a blue and golden Autumn

> STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, AS TRACED IN AND HIS COTEMPORARIES, by JOHN C. HAMIL-TON. (D. Appleton & Co., T. B. Peterson.) is the first volume of a contribution to our account of ourselves as a nation, and is to be at from which this history is distilled. It will ranged into a narrative, and designed for pracical reference in affairs of State.

GERTRUDE OF WYOMING, by THOMAS CAMP-BELL, (D. Appleton, New York; T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia,) is well enough known for its beauty, its vigor, its pathos, and its incredible blunders in our natural and national history. We have it here in holiday guise, on pale salmontinted paper, crowded with pictures by Dalziel. Harvey, and the inimitable Birket Foster.

SOMETHING ABOUT COFFEE.

Mr. Editor of the Post :- I am an old houseseeper, and having met with something new and good, I feel as if I ought to speak of it to the wide circle of housekeepers who read your truly admirable paper. Boiled coffee, you are aware, is superior to coffee made in the French strainer; but the great trouble has been that, in boiling, the fine aroma goes off with the vapor, who and leaves behind, in too concentrated a form, most set down already as a successful one. And the mere bitter principle. There are, as you know, in coffee, a bitter and an aromatic p When boiled in a common coffee-pot, a arge portion of the aromatic, which is very volatile, escapes, and the bitter, as just said, remains. The excellence of coffee depends entirely upon the amount of aroma retained in boiling; but all know that this delicious fragrance of the berry is usually allowed to pervade the whole house for half-an-hour or more before breakfast, during the boiling process, and that, in too many cases, the flavor of the coffee is so impaired, that little or no enjoyment is found in drinking it.

ders will confirm it by theirs. Well, then, the lower something new and good that I have found, is a let of coffee-pot in which you may boil your coffee one hour or three, and lose none of the aroma or a pubstrength. It is called "THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE-POT." I saw a notice of it some onths ago, and at once procured one which rupon we have now been using for over three months, and more delicious coffee I have never tasted than is made in it daily. Visitors say, "We never tasted coffee before," and ask in wonder how it is made

This new coffee-pot, for which letters patent have been granted, is constructed upon true scientific principles. It is made in two parts. Below is the boiler, in which the coffee is placed as in an ordinary coffee-pot—strained, if prefer-red, by a strainer attached; or cleared with egg hards -and above is a condenser, in which two syphons are arranged. "After the coffee and waer are placed in the coffee-pot, the condenser. containing a small portion of cold water, is put on, and the spout closed with a movable cap, then so that not a particle of vapor can escape. As soon as the coffee begins to boil, the vapor, instead of being given off into the room, passes up one of the syphons and is condensed by the cold water, into which as much of the aroma as was carried off with the vapor, is discharged. As the coffee continues to boil, the vapor, loaded with the aroma, continues to pass through the syphon into the water held in the condenser, until this water is raised above the level of the other syphon, when the whole passes back, by auction, into the coffee below. Thus the coffee is boiled, and yet does not lose a particle of its. fine aroma or strength."

I copy this description of the boiler and process of using it, from a card accompanying the one to coffee pot. It is accurate, and gives you a clear whither notion of the thing.

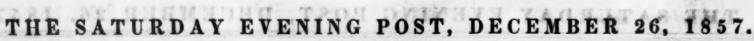
Now, this is no complicated affair, but a simple arrangement, and as easy to manage as an ordinary coffee-pot. My cook says that she sees no difference as to the trouble of using; but finds vastly increased pleasure in the uniform praise she receives for her good coffee.

Ap-

You may rest assured, Mr. Editor, and the readers of the Saturday Evening Post, that just what I have stated above is true. I would not part with my "Old Dominion Coffee-Pot" for five times its cost, if another was not to be obtained. It can be found, I presume, at most of the housekeeping stores. A Housekerper.

Wewitzer, who was considered with having in a number of jokes brought forth something beneath his talent, the circumstance was remarked by a Scotch gentleman present, who, without any knowledge whatever of the person, exclaimed, "Ah! mon, you are e'en like myself. WEE-WIT-SIR!" (This is probably the best nstance of an unintentional joke on record.)

Laws descend like an inveterate, heredi tary disease; they trail from generation to gen ration, and glide imperceptibly from place



LETTER FROM PARIS.

TO FAME-A POET'S HERITAGE.

Paris, November 26, 1857.

Mr. Editor of the Post : The Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial with all their respective "Households," have just returned to Paris for the winter. The railway station was magnificently decorated on the occasion; and a crowd, as usual, had stationed themselves along the line of march from that point to the Tuileries, to witness the passage of

the grand carriages and their occupants.

The little Prince, who is thriving apace, takes his airings regularly in an open carriage, with his governesses and a strong escort of cavalry. breaking down ceilings and furniture, and fall- Hence, at the south, Jasmin is a sort of popula What would the good folks of London think if Oueen Victoria could not venture to send her display of brass helmets and cold steel?

much known and beloved in the beau monde of what had happened. Paris, has been spending the autumn, like other | The authorities of Mayence, and the Governof the most acute suffering. Almost all the persons about her were more or less burned : the Count's hands suffered more than those of any one else, he having been the most active in his

Is it not sad that women have no more sense A 6 world, than to waste time, strength and money Bharti, are the representatives of the first King Mexics on a style of dress which is at once costly, inand to those about them, and which has not even sex, who, as is notoriously evident all the world over, detest the present style of petticoats (and of bonnets) almost to a man ?

This shocking catastrophe, which has really deplorable fact, reminds me that some modifi-cations in the absurdities of the reigning toilette and rubies; an enormous star of diamonds; a gold are announced as imminent, though, from the of the truth of the rumor; also, that some interesting experiments have just been exhibited here, by Messrs. Schessel & Thauret, at the Cirque Napoleon, of this city, showing the effian price cacy of their invention for rendering objects of broidered with gold : coffers and goblets of maswine is every kind incombustible. Different species of sive gold; silver saltcellars rimmed with gold. Soup-1 every kind incombustible. Different species of parts of woven stuffs, muslin, hemp, paper, &c., were in-M. P closed in a box, and placed in the middle of a sons in roaring fire; on opening the box, its contents CALLE, were uninjured. A small roof of deal was sub-Are says mitted to the action of the fire; the surface was of the Kings of Siam. give a po alightly scorched, but the fire took no hold of it. in place On a deal table were placed a mass of straw,
HUS

nificant
strips of paper, allumettes, &c., and these were
that we covered with a piece of prepared calico. Fag-

th the gots were then heaped on this cloth and fired; dom or but though they burned furiously, the cloth was almost though the special state of the heat, and the comon ha-bustible materials below it were perfectly proinal tected. Curtains, papers, ornaments of various kinds, previously prepared, were suspended over oad coaring fire of deal boards, and were not afscient fected in the slightest degree. Dresses, pettionly recoats, stockings, &c., were surrounded with faggots, and lighted torches were thrown in sience whatact.

A KOVE One can't open a journal, no matter from what by quarter of the globe, without coming on "horr rible catastrophies" that make one's hair stand Ghe on end, and records of crime that make one stop and consider seriously whether the world is not, ore and consider seriously whether the bar after all our talk of progress, growing worse inatead of better. Of the former, since the falling ave by a great commission-warehouse at Frankfort, gane burying a number of the workmen in the ruins, of the most shocking is the explosion of the Buc powder-magazine, at Mayence, on the 18th of bred, bort his month. The frightful violence of the explowith matterion will be understood from the fact of the F. ommotion having perceptibly shaken the railthe Ensway-bridge at Frankfort, and that. at Wies-Tamaqua that part of the world, claps like thunder were Volunteer distinctly heard, and so loud that windows were distip broken, and doors forced open, so that the peotrepid be pie there supposed there was an earthquake. A De Balzac opened his mind to three other unfor- worn under the boots of gentlemen made of and carry out the action of the Lecompton Con-

letter from Mayence, dated Nov. 18, 4 P. M., rom a letter from any letter from a saye; "We have had a terrific catastrophe here, and that if they were determined to make them- them." THE Scently converted into a powder-magazine, at the selves a name as novelists, their only plan was To A correspondent makes the very unreyesterds the ancient quarter called the Keis. to quit the gay world with its distractions, esweek, to thirich, near the gate of Gau, has exploded, with tablish themselves in that part of the city which fellow-inhabitants into four classes: "People. poices. Peverything in its neighborhood. The Keistrich is occupied by the students of the public schools Semi-people, Semi-people, and Vulgar ANOTHER, a heap of ruins. A great number of persons (and goes by the name of the "Latin Quarter,") Fractions." He forgets that, in the Democratic to \$120-\$2 over the cost of production, provided the name in the streets and houses adjacent are killed; ely in example of the streets and houses adjacent are killed; ely in example of the streets and houses adjacent are killed; ely in example of the streets and houses adjacent are killed; ely in example of the streets and houses adjacent are killed; ely in example of the streets and houses adjacent are killed; ely in example of the streets and houses adjacent are killed; ely in example of the butter and congruency, all human coin—gold, silver and copper—must pass alike for shillings.

The sufficient of the streets and houses adjacent are killed; every street in the Bemocratic for the butter and there study science thoroughly for four per—must pass alike for shillings.

The sufficient of the bemocratic for the butter and copper—must pass alike for shillings.

The sufficient of the butter and copper—must pass alike for shillings.

The sufficient of the butter and copper—must pass alike for shillings.

The sufficient of the butter and the bemocratic for the butter and the but A New Pown and into the Rhine; chimneys and walls the rue de l'out years, paying the rent beforehand, so terate a habit of keeping himself and everybody adon, yet Evangelical Church have been dreadfully injured, that no subsequent blasts of misfortune should else to the precise matter in hand, that once. renownern the citadel the soldiers were on parade; blow them out from their hermitage, and after during a circuit dinner, having asked a country atfield. hundreds of them have been wounded." Ad- this prudent precaution the four friends entered magistrate if he would take venison, and recei-

he had label there has been completely destroyed, courses of lectures at the schools with which you, my lord, I am going to take boiled chicken," unity who is the young ladies and the teachers were able the "Quartier Latin" abounds, and turned a deaf his lordship sharply retorted, "That, sir, is no found thescape in safety. Half of Gau street is in ear to the blandishments of the world. answer to my question; I ask you again if you ladies of Boston and New York is twice the distance of the constrainments of the world.

At the end of six months, however, one of will take venison, and I will trouble you to say circumference of that of the Parisian and Lonr some years pastire'y or in part. Parts of the churches them grew weary of this student-life, and left yes or no, without further prevarication."

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION-BARBARIC SPLEX- the explosion; so that the greatest precautions without cessation the lectures on medicine, for the victims who are buried under them.

> with his chisel in his hand, struck by a great the foundation of his subsequent fame. block of masonry as he was working on a statue: The French have a very renowned poetof frightful killings and maimings, and of mira- really one of the few great poets the world can

grand people, in her chateau of Mongeonne, near | ment, are busy organizing subscriptions for the room, the Countess went too near the fire; her thus thrown on the public charity; and sub- coffee-pot from Bergerae, and a silver cross from action of her petticoat can explain. Her mother or three years, calling for so large an effort of Duke of Orleans: gold pens and rings from a room, hastened to her assistance, but the poor to be hoped, turn the attention of practical men May-blossoms, in jewels, from another noble adlady lost all presence of mind, and rushed into to the necessity of organizing some plan of Gethe next room, screaming wildly for help. Her neral Insurance, whereby a yearly payment, by husband and all the servants came running from every individual member of society, so small every part of the house, and every effort was that it would not be felt even by the poorest, made to crush out the fire. But alas! the fatal would form a fund for the re-payment of all the netticoat could not be compressed. When the losses incurred through accidents of every kind. efforts of the assistants got it under on one side, Staticians have already shown the feasibility of the elasticity of the material and the bands of such an extension of a principle already univer steel sent it out on the other; and acting as a sally recognized; and the necessities of the sort of bellows on the flaming mass of drapery, age will no doubt enforce its adoption in course everything the Countess were was speedily in a of time. Meantime, the King of Bavaria has state of combustion, and so horribly was she caused a gunpowder magazine to be removed burned, before the fire could be got under, that out of the limits of his capital; and it is to be she expired the same afternoon, after four hours hoped that this sage precaution will be imitated in other countries.

In the general dearth of news, the French

iournals are delightedly copying into their own columns the details given by the London paper efforts to save his unhappy wife from the flames. of the late presentation of the Siamese Ambas One of his hands it is thought can never be re- sadors at Windsor, and the long list of presents they have made to Queen Victoria, in the name of their two royal and imperial masters. Physiof the worth and dignity of their part in the Mentri-Surigwanse, and Chan-Mun-Sar-Beddh convenient and dangerous both to themselves tive of the second King of Siam. They are accompanied by two officers, whose names are the treasures sent over, an interpreter, two captains, and a messenger bearing letters to the Queen from the two sovereigns, written in gold. As to the presents, they sound like a page out occurred, and is not a newspaper paragraph but of the Arabian Nights. An oriental crown of gold necklace full of rubies; a massive gold ring set persistence of the gay world in any folly it has with diamonds and other magnificent stones; a taken into favor, one dares not be too sanguine golden belt with rubies; a throne; a white tortoise shell of inestimable value, set with innu merable precious stones: a cup and saucer o agate; a rich palanquin; a most splendid saddle and bridle; a quantity of parasols richly emrichly chased; a gong, and a quantity of other curiosities remarkable for their richness of quality and elaborate workmanship; together with a picture representing the interior of the Court

> As we remarked just now, catastrophes seem "the order of the day" during this six-comet year of our Lord. Numerous traits of generosity and devotion are called out on these oc casions, and sometimes we read of bravery and helpfulness in quarters where we should hardly have looked for them.

On the 10th of November, a tremendous fire occurred at St. Petersburg, which cost many lives; the fog being so thick that it was impossible to see the signals, and the pumps could not be used to any effect. The conflagration raged from 2 A. M. to 6 P. M., and many noble acts of bottle among these articles of clothing; but though the courage and self-devotion marked the day. To show his sense of these, the Emperor distributed show his sense of these, the Emperor distributed show his sense of these, who had most distinguished to those who had most distinguished. silver medals to those who had most distinguished themselves; when a young girl of ten years of age, who had shown the most wonderful energy and presence of mind, and who had saved two young children from the flames, received from the Emperor a present of two hundred silver roubles from his private purse.

An interesting account of Henri de Balzac. the famous novelist, has just been published by his sister, who has given us, from her brother's letters, a chronological list of his works, showing in what order they ought to be read, and throwing much interesting light on the life of the author, which he so studiously kept hidden from the public eye. No writer destined ultimately to work his way to success, ever labored more perseveringly against the neglect that, for The following specimens of curious punctua- put into operation a State Government under more perseveringly against the neglect that, for ten weary years, swallowed up all the books he tion will illustrate our meaning: Parasol: A the same.

Special instructions have been sent to Gen. flat, producing no effect on the public. At last of cotton and whalebone. Straps: An article tunate aspirants to literary greatness, told them calfskin. Kites: Light frames, covered with vention." that he saw they were all on the wrong road, paper, sent into the air by boys with tails on ious weight have been hurled half across the cussed, and adopted it. They rented lodgings in a tremendous fall.

have fallen; in some cases, great stones have the group; at the end of a year a second of its ANECDOTES OF MICHAEL ANGELO. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. THE Clarion (Pa.) Democrat states that one been hurled up into the air, and have fallen on members withdrew; in fifteen months from the the roofs of houses, smashing through the con- time of their associating, De Balzac found him-

DORS-A BRAVE LITTLE GIRL-THE WAY Are necessary in proceeding to search the ruins my and metaphysics. At the end of the four years Subsequent intelligence tells of a whole fa- world with the Pean de Chagrin under one arm. mily, father, mother and three children, who and the Physiologic du Mariage under the other. were all killed and buried together; of soldiers These two works, abounding in the profound and on the march of whom sixty were killed or subtle analyses of human nature, which constiwounded; of a poor young sculptor found dead, tute so remarkable a feature of his writings, laid

culous escapes, such as that of one of the boast of at the present day, whose very name, editors of the Gazette de Mayence, who was Jasmin, (English: Jessamine,) breathes of the quietly seated at his desk, in the office of that perfumes of his native south. Unfortunately, the journal, inditing a leader for the next day's poet never writes in French, but in the old Lanissue, when a mass of masonry fell on the roof guedocian tongue, so dear to that ancient duchy, of the house, smashing everything as it fell, so profoundly ignored by the rest of the country ing a few feet from the horrified editor, who idol; at the north he is amazingly praised, but could not believe his eyes when the crash and really little known, except as a great writer in numerous progeny out for a drive without this whirl of falling materials filled his sanctum, all an unknown tongue. The poet has just bestowed Mayence shuddering as with an earthquake, in on his eldest son-at the marriage of the latter Another victim has just been added to the lists that same fearful moment. His amazement at -a number of the objects that have been offered of those who have already fallen a sacrifice to his escape, for he was not injured in the slight- him, at different times, as a tribute to his Muse. hoops and crinoline. The Countess de Thézut, est degree, was greater than ever when he found Among these are a gold cup presented to him in 1841, by the city of Auch; another cup offered midst of our pity at the result of Biagio's visit by the city of Aurillac, in 1854; an inkstand and to the pope, to whom he went, in high displeagold pen from the Orphan Asylum of Bordeaux; sure, to vent his indignation. Girzy. A few days ago, on entering the dining- hundreds of wounded and shelterless persons a gold seal from the town of Lavaur; a silver dress, stuck out over a balloon-petticoat, took scriptions are being set on foot throughout all the Orphan Asylum of the same town; a gold fire, and the flame blazed up to a pyramid with the States of Germany, for the same object .- pen with a diamond, from the ex-Queen of the an instantaneous rapidity that nothing but the The frightful national calamities of the last two French, and the ring given him by the lamented and a servant who happened to be in the dining- national and international generosity, will, it is lot of other great people; a brooch, representing mirer: books, beautiful linen, and rosaries, the gifts of various ecclesiastic dignitaries and religious bodies. It will be remembered that Jasmin, who is really a poet of the very highest order, is a barber by trade, and has stuck to his old calling amidst all the honors that have been QUANTUM. showered upon him.

> JACK DOWNING ON SPECULATION IN LAND. The Washington American revives the following from Major Jack Downing's Letters, relative to the financial crisis of 1837. The Major was in Washington attending to some particular busi ness for the "Gineral," and in the midst of his abors received a letter from his cousin Ephraim informing him that he had become disgusted with the apple business, for he had found out a way to get rich forty times as fast as by retailing apples, or as the Major could by attending to political

concerns, and not work hard neither. The business was nothing more nor less that buying and selling land. He says :- "Uncle Joshua Downing-you know he's an old fox, and always knows when to jump; well, he see how everybody was getting rich, so he went and bought a piece of township up back of Downingville, and gave his note for a thousand dollars for

his note for two thousand dollars; and Uncle Jacob sold it to Uncle Zachary, and took his note for three thousand dollars, &c., down to Bill Johnson, who bought it and gave his note for six thousand dollars. So you see," says he, "there's five of them, that war'nt worth ninepence apiece (except Uncle Joshua,) have now got a thousand dollars apiece clear, when their notes are paid," and winds up by advising the Major to come home by all means, forsake his longings after place and position, and buy land before it was all gone.

But the Major, it seems, was a little obtuse with regard to the practical part of the operation, for we find him writing to Ephraim: "I can't seem to see how 'tis they all make money so fast in that land business down there, that you tell about How could all our folks, and Bill Johnson, and all of 'em there in Downingville, make a thousand dollars apiece, jest a tradin' round among themselves, when there ain't fifty dollars in money, put it altogether, in the whole town? It rather puzzles me a little. As soon as I see 'em all get their thousand dollars cash in hand. I'll give up my commission and come home and buy some land tu."

DOCTOR, HE HAS DONE IT .- A physician tells the following story, not without some regret on his part for the advice given: "A hard working woman had a drunken husband, who, when partly sober, would get the blues and endeavor to destroy himself by taking laudanum. Twice did the wife ascertain that he had swallowed the destructive drug, and twice did the doctor restore him. Upon the second restoration the doctor addressed him as follows: 'You good for nothing scoundrel, you don't want to kill yourself, you merely want to annoy your wife and me. If you want to kill yourself, why don't you cut your throat and put an end to the matter?' Well, away went the doctor, and matter? Well, away went the doctor, and recommendations of Governor Stanton. They thought no more of his patient until, some two had declared the Kickapoo returns fraudulent, weeks after he was awakened from a sound nap and ousted the members from Leavenworth by the tinkling of his night-bell. He put his head out of the window and inquired, 'What's the matter ?' 'Doctor, he has done it.' was the advice.' 'What advice !' 'Why, you told him to cut his throat, and he has done it, and he is nor, had not arrived in Kansas.

At a mass convention held at Lecompton on tor's feelings!

own and into the Rhine : chimneys and walls the rue de l'Ouest, obtaining a lease for the same Lord Tenterden had contracted so inve-Accination and together on their new life. They followed the ving what he deemed an evasive reply, "Thank Parhill was killed and several soldiers wounded." Seminoles. In one of these conflicts Captain kinds of spirits, "for the stomach's sake," and ving what he deemed an evasive reply, "Thank Parhill was killed and several soldiers wounded. answer to my question; I ask you again if you

Nothing better illustrates Michael Angelo's WINTER SETTING IN—ANOTHER MARTYR TO secutive floors in their descent. Several bombs course of study he had marked out, attending met the various criticisms upon his works, acwithout cessation the lectures on medicine, santo-my and metaphysics. At the end of the four years he quitted his retreat, and returned into the When Lorenzo de Medici objected to his head of a fawn, "How is it that you have given your a fawn, "How is it that you have given your fawn a complete set of teeth? Don't you know that such old fellows are sure to have lost some for discounts, with a capital of thirty millions. of them?" it seemed, says Condivi, a hundred years to the youth before Lorenzo took his leave; so anxious was he to profit by what he felt to be a most just criticism. He lost no time in removing some of the teeth, and in forming London, Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

the sockets which defined their places. But when the master of ceremonies at the papal court, Biagio di Cesena, complained to the pope of Michael Angelo's great picture of "Last Judgment." because the figures rising from their graves had not on ascension obes, telling him, at the same time, that it was ore snited to the walls of a bagnio than to those of a papal chapel, the artist seized his The firm of Alberg & Kramer, whose temporal and chapted the features of one of his porary suspension had been previously reported. pencil, and changed the features of one of his mons into such a likeness of Biagio that it was impossible to mistake the resemblance. It is terrible to be consigned to such an immortality; yet it is impossible not to laugh in the

"'Where has he placed you?' said the amused contiff. 'Placed me! why, in hell,' replied Biagio, with emotion. 'Alas! then," rejoined the pope, 'he has put you beyond the reach of my help; had it only been in purgatory, I might have delivered you; but in hell there is no reemption-in inferno nulla est redemptio.'

An anecdote connected with his colossal statue f David, will best illustrate his mode of dealing with unjust, but ignorant criticism.

When, on the appointed day, the ceremonial of elevating the statue into its proper position had been gone through, in the presence of a vast crowd of spectators, Michael Angelo himself superintended the removal of the guard-boards. Soderini, who was at this moment just beneath the statue, expressed himself perfectly enchanted. There is, however, he added, one slight defect, which can easily be corrected—the nose is rather too thick.' Michael Angelo saw the worthy magistrate was so placed as to be incapable of really judging of this feature; but, as there was no time for discussion, he seemed to assent to the criticism, and catching up, unperceived. some marble dust, and mounting a temporary bridge on the side of the statue, affected to work lightly on the nose with a file, letting fall at the same moment some of the dust in his hand on the head of Soderini. He then called out, 'How does it look now?' 'I am perfectly satisfied,' replied the gonfalonier. 'You have actually imparted life to it.' The artist descended quite as much pleased with the success of his stratagem as the worthy functionary with his own

For age's avarice I cannot see What color, ground, or reason there should be ; Is it not folly, when the way we ride Is short, for a long journey to provide? To avarice some title youth may own. To reap in autumn what a spring hath sown; And with the providence of bees or ants, Prevent with summer's plenty winter's wants But age scarce sows till death stands by to reap, And to a stranger's hand transfers the heap; Afraid to be so once, she's always poor, And to avoid a mischief makes it sure, Such madness as for fear of death to die

Is to be poor for fear of poverty. -Dedham Many are not aware that sneezing is aused by a convulsion of the diaphragm, and if the air which is inhaled when you feel inclined to sneeze is suddenly breathed out, the sneeze will be arrested.

All knowledge is in itself of some value. A contemporary contains a notice, written by a correspondent, of a lecture lately deliered in that city by a female medium. He says it was "composed of every possible combination of unmeaning and high-sounding polysyllables, interspersed with circular gestures, and garnished with pulsations, and acmes and elements and throbbings, and essences, and outgrowings, and eliminations, and argute spiritualistic cognoscences. It was an attenuated concatenation of mellifluous syllabic accentuation. projected tangentially from chaotic nonentity, and pulsating in an harmonious circumbendibus. It was, in plain English, nonsense."

THE BENEFITS OF FAILING .- A lady said to her friend, who was about going into the store of a very excellent merchant who has paid all his notes, "Don't go into that store to buy anything; they haven't failed yet."

FROM KANSAS .- At the latest accounts from the capital of Kansas, the Territorial Legisla-ture had done nothing towards carrying out the county in consequence, giving their seats to the legally elected Republican members. The Demoeratic Convention had nominated General Calhoun for Governor of the State: but he declined. reply. 'Done what!' 'John has taken your whereupon they nominated Frank Marshall instead, and for Lieutenant Governor, W. G. Mar-

the 7th inst, resolutions were passed, pledging themselves individually and collectively to op-pose to the utmost the Constitution adopted at

Harney, in Kansas, to use the troops, "if necessary, to preserve order, and enforce the laws,

The interest on land and cows will amount to \$93; and it is worth \$25 to make the butter. The quantity sold, 600 lbs., at 20 cents, amounts to farming and make butter, and they will find posed that she was poisoned by eating colored it is the hardest branch of farming business.

FIGHTING IN FLORIDA.-News from Florida announce several smart engagements between the United States troops and Billy Bowlegs' In one of these conflicts Captain News, that the "Crinoline" of the fashionable ladies of Boston and New York is twice the

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT-SEVERE PANIC

IN HAMBURG.

The Canada brings advices to Dec. 5th. Many additional failures had occurred in England. The advices from Hamburg give a fearful picture of the crisis there. All business was suspended. On Friday the Senste convened an extraordinary London, Friday, Dec. 4.—Money was active, both at bank and in the discount market. The payments maturing to-day were met satisfactorily. The funds opened steady at advance. The Adriatic's advices produced a good effect. The funds opened steady at 1 advance Several additional failures are announced at

Private advices from Paris state that the moey market was steady and satisfactory. The panic continues at Hamburg. prominent commercial houses failed in a single day, and others were anticipated to follow. The aggregate liabilities of the failed and weak ouses are estimated at 37,000,000 marks banco. It is rumored that advances amounting to 400. 000,000 have been asked for. Bills are not have failed totally. Their liabilities are 12,000,

The Bank of Prussia is reported as making At Berlin there is comparative quiet in mov matters.

000 marks banco

tation in the Commons.

The accounts from Vienna are gloomy There are numerous additional failures a Stockholm, where the crisis is alarming. Advices received at Madrid from Cuba, state

that the fleet destined to operate against Mexico. s ready to sail at a moment's warning.

Parliament was opened on the 3rd inst., by the Queen in person. Her speech referred to the proposed enlargement of the popular represen-

In the House of Lords, Baron Macaulay took is seat as a Peer.
In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell gave notice that, on the 10th inst., he should nove for a committee of the whole House, to

consider the oaths of adjuration and the civi isabilities of Jews. Mr. Headlam gave notice that he should move resolution condemnatory of the principles of

nlimited liability in the case of joint stock The Queen's address was agreed to, after ome debate in which Mr. D'Israeli censured

generally the action of the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a committee of the whole House, to consider the Bank Act, and asked leave to bring in a bill o indemnify the Bank for the recent over-issue. He explained the necessity for the action the Minister took, and suggested that it might be advisable, among other reforms, to make bank notes a legal tender throughout the Kingdom. After some opposition from Messrs. Gladstone and D'Israeli, the motion was agreed to, and the

bill read for the first time.

The Leviathan steamship had been moved still urther down the launching ways, but the ship and still 107 feet to move, before she could float. Her progress was very tedious, but her engineers had perfect control of her, and hopes were entertained for a successful result in a short time. scaffolding erected for affording a view of the unch, broke down during the progress of the ship, and a number of persons were more or less injured. On Monday, the vessel had nearly

five feet of water under her. At a meeting of the Eric Railroad bondholders, t was resolved that the committee should be quested to receive subscriptions to the proposed new loan, and to communicate with the directors in New York, with a view to an arrangement for general protection. The cotton market opened active, with an ad-

vance of taid, but closed with a slight decline for all qualities, except middlings, the activity continuing—late news quiet.

The breadstuffs market was generally dull.

Messrs. Richardson & Spence quotes flour dull, with a decline of 1s. since Tuesday. Wheat had a declining tendency. The advance on Tuesday was subsequently lost. The Brokers' Circular quotes flour with an

advancing tendency, and an advance of 1s. on the week. Wheat is reported to have advanced 3d. by the same authority. Corn dull. Provisions unchanged. The bulion in the Bank of England has increased during the week £94,000.

The North Star arrived at New York on Saturday, but her news is not so late as the above. She brought \$50,000 in specie.

THE NEW HALL.-The new hall of the House of Representatives does not give that general satisfaction which was anticipated. Mr. Leidy could not be heard at all in the gallery, and but faintly at several points on the floor, showing that the theoretical acoustic excellence of the hall is not practically proven. It is now proposed to erect a bar, and to otherwise improve the hall for the business purposes of the House. -Washington Union, Dec. 18.

THE Newark (N. J.) Mercury estimates that n the item of candles alone upon a low estimate, there is a loss to purchasers in the city of Newark, in the weight of candles sold there, of about \$80,000 per annum, on account of short weight. and in the State at large, it is believed that consumers of the article are defrauded out of the enormous sum on this one article of about \$180.-

000 per annum.

It seems that the demand for crinoline increases to such an extent, that the present manufactories are unable to supply it. To obviate this difficulty, a manufactory is being erected at Stockbridge, Deepear, close to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line, by Mr. Fox, the well-known umbrella manufacturer.

The Bishop of Oxford has delivered at Read-

ng, a long lecture in support of foreign missions. With respect to India, he strongly denounced the sanctioning and maintenance by the British authority there of the native superstitions, affirmng the true interpretation of the cause of England's recent disasters to be that "England has been false to England's faith, and timid of avowng England's God."
MESSRS, LONGMAN, having taken the advice

f the highest authorities of the present day upon questions relating to the English language and literature, have signified their intention of having the word "telegram" henceforth inserted all dictionaries published by them.

THE statement derived from private messages received at Washington, relative to the election of Messrs. Shields and Steel as United States Senators from Minnesota, is without foundation, as up to the latest dates from that Territory no lection had taken place.

THE Madrid Gazette contains a royal decree, this, Washington county, N. Y., it takes about eighteen acres to keep five cows. The land is worth \$60 an acre, and the come \$50. the Catholic, and San Juan of Jerusalem, if a prince; and those of the Order of Noble Ladies of Maria Louisia, if a princess."

POISONED BY COLORED CANDIES.-At Catacandies.

A "CHRISTIAN GROCERY."-A man in Lockport, New York, has opened a "Christian grocery." He states, in explanation of this singular heading, that he has opened a shop for the dispensation of a "little wine," and other kinds of spirits, "for the stomach's sake," and CHARLES MACKAY, the poet lecturer, writes from New York to the London Illustrated he would take for his pay, considering the hard he would take for his pay, considering the hard times, all kinds of religious books, tracts, &c.
BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths

during the past week in this city was 149-Adults 76, and children 73,

day last week, Mr. Wilson, of Shippinsville Furnace, killed four deer in five minutes, or in the time required to load and fire four times. He also killed one other one, snapped three caps at the sixth, and wounded the seventh, on the same day, and returned home at one o'clock, P. M.

The grand total of Baptists in the Southern States is 551,750; in the Northern, 328,360. The Methodist Church South has a membership of 550,890. In the last ten years, the Baptists

have increased about 200,000 in the Southern Mr. Robert Martin, of Columbus, Ky., was found back of Point Pleasant, near the Mississippi river, on Wednesday week, frozen to death. He had attempted, with two other men, o cross the bottom, lost the way, got into the ater and mud, and became so numbed that he ad ceased all exertions and froze to death. His companions barely escaped with their lives. THE Patric states that the American engineers

who undertook, by means of a special appara-us, to raise the Russian ships-of-war sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, have given it up and returned to Constantinople, declaring that their contract cannot be performed, except at an enoriously disproportionate cost. It appears that he river Tchernaya has brought down immense uantities of silt and gravel, which being accuulated in the harbor, the ships are new en edded in this deposit, and cannot, without much abor, be extricated.

ADVICES from China say that several missions s there have been condemned to death. STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS.-Nord Discovery .- At a recent meeting of the Liverpoel Photographic Society, Mr. Forrest introduced to the society a very novel and simple idea which had been brought under his notice the previous day by a Liverpool gentleman, Mr. Gill, of Islington, by which a stereoscopic photograph can taken with a single lens and with an ordinary amera. By Mr. Gill's process, the object looks nto two mirrors jointed in the centre, raised at each side so as to reflect two figures, and these teg opposite the lens, two pictures are taken with ens. But not only are the two pictures taken at one sitting, but they are non-inverted,

liscovery.

Low PRICES.—Grain is selling cheap in ome of the back counties of Wisconsin. At Boscobel, in Grant county, corn is selling at 20 o 25 cents per bushel, and wheat at 35 cents.

which is also a great advantage obtained by the

THE Legislatures of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama have legalized the bank suspen-sions. That of Alabama until the 15th of Norember next.

THE Governor of Florida has directed the tax collectors to receive the ordinary currency in

A LARGE Democratic meeting congregated n the City Park of New York, on the 17th, to respond favorably to the views expressed in the nessage of President Buchanan. Hon. Richard Schell presided. The Speaker's platform broke down while Mr. Schell was speaking, and great excitement ensued among the crowd. Fortanately, no person was injured. The meeting then proceeded to the vicinity of the City Hall, from he steps of which they were addressed.

THE Bank of France, though it did not fornally suspend during the recent crisis, refused o pay more than 10,000 francs (\$2,000) in one

An individual was recently arrested in this city, coming out of a restaurant on Chestnut street, with a loaded pistol in his hand. Being asked by the Alderman why he carried a loaded pistol, he said he had been travelling in the country, and had just got home. Knowing it was against the law to carry a deadly weapon concealed, he took it from his pocket, and was carrying it in that way when the officer came up 'I don't see the necessity," said the magistrate, for carrying a pistol at all in a city like this, but it is not a violation of the law to carry one exposed to the public view." The defendant was

lischarged.
HON. R. J. WALKER has resigned the Governorship of Kansas. Owing to the crowded state of our columns, and the great length of his letter, we are unable to give it. His principal points are that sovereignty resides in the people of a state, (organized or inchoate)—that the Lecompton Convention does not represent the people of Kansas—and that he had promised that if the Constitution was not submitted to a popu-

ar vote, he would join in opposing its acceptance by Congress, and must be true to his word A BRITISH BARNUM .- A man in London named Croft has proposed to pay the Indian Relief Fund £2,000 on Nena Sahib, with his military clothes and sword, being delivered to him in London. It is suspected that Croft may be a stray Yankee whom the hard times have forced to look about for some profitable speculation.

THE New York Herald recently contained a first rate notice of the opera of Martha, as performed the previous evening-when owing to the illness of one of the artists, "Martha" wasn't sung at all, "Lucrezia" being substituted. Honest criticism that-and probably well paid

for.

IT is contradicted by a Russian authority that the project of the emancipation of the serfs in that country is near its realization. A variety of conflicting opinions and interests An action for debt by a wife against her husband, to recover money loaned by her to her husband, being property acquired after marriage, was tried in the Common Pleas of Perry county, Pa., a few days ago, Judge Graham presiding. The question was whether a wife could maintain a suit against her husband. The Court decided that she could, and delivered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$2.508.

THE Leavenworth (K. T.) Herald of the 10th inst., announcing the arrival of an express messenger from Utah, states that he passed Col. Johnson's command near Fort Bridger. The baggage and provision trains were all safe, and the troops were in good spirits. This is the only news that transpired relative to the Utah Expedition.

MUCH sympathy is expressed for Barnum, owing to the destruction of his famous palace at Bridgeport, "Iranistan," by fire recently. The establishment was heavily mortgaged, but Barnum is said to have a large personal interest in it, which just now he can ill afford to lose.— There was only \$1,000 insurance on the furniture, which was valued at \$6,000. ing originally cost more than \$100,000, and has usually been insured to the amount of \$60,-000. It was now only partially insured to secure holders of mortgages upon the property.

LATE letters from one of the members of DeQuincey's family, speak of the great writer as being in perfect health and seemingly a much younger man than he appeared forty years ago. He is at present residing in Edinburgh, on a visit. He has two sons in the army, one daughter married to an officer in India, another married to a gentleman in Ireland, and the third and youngest, is the housekeeper at the cottage at Lapwade. The "old man eloquent" is now between 70 and 80, and still uses opium as in for-

mer days .- Boston Transcript. THE Hon. William Bebb, ex-Governor of Ohio. now a citizen of Winnebago county, in Illinois, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of that county for manslaughter, for shooting dead one of a charivari party at his house last spring, on the occasion of his son's marriage. Gov. Bebb-has engaged Judge William Johnston and the

Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, to defend him. GEN. WALKER had formally proclaimed himelf President of Nicaragua, and was waiting, before pushing into the interior, for reinforce-ments of men and munitions of war, which he was daily expecting. Capt. Chotard has been suspended, for not preventing Walker's land-

A BABE, nine or ten mouths old, a step-child of parents who lived between Millin and Perrysville, Pa., was frozen to death and hight during the cold weather in November. The parents tried to break it of crying by putting it in its cradle and pushing it back under the bed. They did so one night, and the child cried until it was exhausted; the parents fell asleep, and in the morning, when they awoke, it was dving, or dead-both legs frozen to the knees, and its arms stiff up to the elbows.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, DECEMBER 26, 1857.

CONTRADICTION.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. BY ALICE CARY.

Llave the deep quiet-all buried in leaves To sit the day long just as idle as air. Till the spider grows tame at my elbow, and weaves And toadstools come up in a row round my chair.

L love the new furrows-the cones of the pine The grasshopper's chirp, and the hum of the mote And short pasture-grass where the clover-blooms shin Like red buttons set on a holiday coat.

Wiecks packed in the hollows-the droning of bees. The stubble so brittle-the damp and flat fen ; Old homesteads I love, in their clusters of trees. And children and books, but not women nor men.

Yet, strange contradiction! I live in the sound Of a sea-girdled city-'tis thus that it fell. And years, oh, how many! have gone since I bound A sheaf for the barvest, or drank at a well

And if, kindly reader, one moment you wait To measure the poor little niche that you fill. # think you will own it is custom or fate That has made you the creature you are, not your

RETRENCHMENT.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. BY CATHARINE M. TROWBRIDGE.

"Is it not time for us to think of retrenchsment, my dear !" said Mr. Livingston to his wife, as he reclined in the depths of a luxurious easy-chair before a glowing grate. "Retrenchment is the watchword now, and a very reason- ther fell from the roof of a house three months able and seasonable one."

Mrs. Livingston looked inquiringly into her in the tone of her voice as she inquired. "Is there a necessity for it in our case, my

dear ?" "Not exactly a necessity, I am happy to say It is rather a measure of expediency than necescity. Every man ought to ask if he cannot leseen his expenses at such a time as this. As I

said, retrenchment is the watchword now." "It ought to be with many, no doubt; but I cannot see why all should adopt it. It is a medicine very wholesome for those who need it: an excellent curative for those suffering the ills induced by extravagance, folly, and dishonesty. Let all those who have been living on other people's money try it. But why should we try it? Our expenses have ever borne a wise and reaconable proportion to our income, and you admit that even now there is no necessity for retrench-

ment." "That is true. Still I think, in these hard times, it is wise to cut off all unnecessary expenses. There is a propriety in doing so. Besides, the claims of charity will be great this coming winter. There will be an immense amount of suffering among the poor, and we chould cheerfully economize that we may have

more to bestow on the needy and suffering." "There is something in that certainly," said Mes. Livingston, who was never very pertinaher husband. "But where shall we begin?"

" Have we not more servants than we really meed? We have quite a number, and I think might spare one or two without serious incon-

After a thoughtful silence Mrs. Livingston

"I could spare Mary. I really don't need her very much, though she is such a good, faithbul creature that I shall regret to part with

"If you can spare her without inconvenience I think you had better send her away. Can't we find some other place to economize?" "I might dismiss the girl who has done plain

sewing for us for a month past. I told her I chould want her two months, and I could easily find work for her that time: but I can do without her services very well, and I will dismiss her on Saturday night if you think it best."

Mr. Livingston assented. Retrenchment in other departments was discussed, and various plans proposed, some of which were adopted. and others laid on the table for future considera-

Three weeks later Mr. Livingston observed to his wife with an air of comfortable self-satisfac-

"My dear, I am more convinced every day that we were right in the plans we adopted three weeks ago. I can assure you it is hard times for poor people. A poor fellow came to eme to-day. He was out of work, and six chileren to support. He told a pitiful story." "I hope you helped him."

Yes, I gave him twenty dollars, a portion -uf what we have saved by economy."

The next evening Mr. Livingston settled himself in his easy-chair with a grave and somewast troubled look. The expression of his countenance was that of a man whose self-complacency had been seriously disturbed. Mrs. Livingston was quick to observe this. She waited some time for her husband to break the cilence; but seeing that he was not disposed to do it she said.

"You look grave to-night, Edward. Has any thing occurred to annoy you ?"

"Not unless you call it annovance for a man to discover that he has been acting unwisely and without due consideration, when he really supposed that he was doing a very wise thing."

"Is that your case, my dear?" said Mrs Livingston, in a tone in which wifely sympathy and womanly anxiety were about equally

" Precisely." "Please explain yourself."

You remember the plans for retrenchmen adopted three weeks ago ?"

"I do; and it was only yesterday that you were descanting on the wisdom of the proceed nge of that evening."

That is true : but I have learned since the this wisdom was folly, not to call it by a harder unme. But I will tell you what has opened my eyes. You remember what I said to you about the poor fellow whom I assisted yesterday This morning I mentioned the circumstance to my friend, Mr. Chase, as we were speaking of the hard times and the sufferings of the poor. To my surprise he exclaimed earnestly,

"I would not have given the fellow a cent." "Why not ?' I inquired. 'Out of work, with eix children to feed, is he not an object of

ctory a week ago. I pitied him of course, and fered him work at low wages until he could do better; but he scornfully rejected the proposal. New such a man I do not wish to help. There has invested it. -N. Y. Observer.

are hundreds who would gratefully accept of even moderate wages. I made him the best offer I could afford, and it would have kept his family from absolute suffering until the times are

" 'If I had known the fact you have stated, I would have kept my money for a more deserving object,' I replied.

"'My plan,' continued Mr. Chase, 'is to give employment to as many as possible these hard times. I believe it is the most benevolent investment of money, and will secure us from becoming the dupes of those who make the hard times an excuse for idleness and riotous gather-

"'I suspect you are right,' I said, gravely and thoughtfully; for a new light was breaking

in upon my mind Half-an-hour after Mr. Chase left the store. his brother-in-law, Mr. Mills, came in.

"'Are you in want of a female domestie!

he inquired. "'I am not,' I replied, 'but why do you

"'I met with a case of suffering vesterday that touched my sympathies. A poor girl, of neat and modest appearance, came into my store to inquire if I did not wish to hire her. On my replying in the negative, she eagerly inquired if I did not know of some one who wanted to hire. On again receiving a negative, the tears coursed down her pale, thin cheeks, for very pale and thin they were, and she turned away with a despairing ejaculation that went to my heart. I called her back and made inquiries into her cirumstances It was a sorrowful tale. Her faago, and was so injured that he has not left his bed since. She had two brothers and a sister. tusband's face, and there was a shade of anxiety all too young to earn anything. Her mother had taken in sewing for the shops, and she had gone out to service, and they had managed to keep want from their door. But now she had been out of a place for three weeks, her mother could get no sewing, and they are starving. This last statement was fully corroborated by her own cadaverous appearance. I sent her to the house to get something to est.

> "'When I went home to dinner, my wife with swimming eyes, told me about her call .-When food was placed before her, she begged to be allowed to carry it home, instead of eating it herself, declaring that it almost broke her heart to think of poor Sammy and Charles and little Tiny, who had been crying for bread all the morning. When told to satisfy her appetite, while a basket was filled for her to take home, she fell at it as one half-starved, yet as soon as the basket was ready, she would remain no longer, but hastened with it to her starving

"This tale of suffering, related by my friend touched my heart. I learned from him where the poor family were to be found, and that very hour I repaired to their dwelling. Judge of my surprise when I found this girl was no other than Mary herself. Her dismissal from our service, at a time when situations are so diffiving family to the brink of starvation. Of course I relieved their present necessities, and told Mary to come back to us to-morrow morning .-They overwhelmed me with expressions of gratitude; but I felt more like a culprit than a

"But you did not intend any wrong." said Mrs. Livingston.

"True: but I adopted a wrong course of conduct, without due consideration. Strange I did not use a little common sense, and ask myself in the wrong place."

"I observed that Mary looked very downcast when I informed her that we should require even more sad than Mary."

"Lucy Tildon ?" "Yes; the girl who sewed for us."

"Ah, I remember now. Another sad mistake, very likely. Do you know where she lives? We must ascertain if she is suffer-

Mrs. Livingston was able to give the street and number of her residence. The next day Mr. Livingston made his way thither. His call was most opportune. As he ascended the stairs leading to the humble apartment of the sewing-girl, he heard, issuing from the room pointed out to him as Miss Tildon's, the rough, harsh voice of a man, and the sobs of a fe-

The story was soon told. Lucy had been unable to obtain work since the day she was dismissed from the employ of Mrs. Livingston. She could not pay the month's rent of her room, and she and her little all were being ejected from it. Mr. Livingston hastened to repair the mischief of this second measure of retrenchment. The rent was paid, and Lucy was informed that there was plenty of sewing for her at the house of her old patron.

"I have learned a lesson," said Mr. Livingston to his wife that evening. "Not retrenchment, but wise expenditure, shall be my motto this winter. That addition to my store, which I had given up on account of the hard times, shall be built. I can afford it well enough, and I will seek some worthy mechanic, out of employment. and give him the job. That new cistern, too, shall be made. Let those who should and those who must, retrench; but let those who have to spend, spend wisely and well. He who hoards up his Master's wealth when he should expend it, may be not less criminal than he who squanders it. Mr. Chase is right; I will follow his example, and give employment to as many as possible this winter, while I do not forget the suffering who are unable to work."

ANTIQUITY OF THE TERM "OLD FOGY."-Having seen it frequently asserted that the word fogy," so often used in modern political papers, as expressing a man behind the age, a fossil ignorant of his country's progress, &c., is gine him suppressing the fact or disguising it. the invention of some cute philosopher of the day, I beg leave to quote a passage from the European Magazine of January, 1792, to show that the word, little or no value as it may have, has at least a more ancient origin. In a petition from Lieutenant George Drake, of the Marines, to Doctor B-, for an invalid lieutenancy, occurs this passage :-

Kicked up about these invalidian fogies?

Here the word has exactly the shade of meaning with which the fancy of modern politicians

WAS JOHN BUNYAN A GIPSY!

Who has not heard of the author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," of which work Macaulay writes :-

"For magnificence, for pathos, for vehement exhortation, for subtle disquisition, for every purpose of the poet, the orator and the divine. this homely dialect—the dialect of plain workingmen-was perfectly sufficient. There is no book in our literature on which we would so readily stake the fame of the old unpolluted English language," as the Pilgrim's Progress; "no book which shows so well how rich that language is in its own proper wealth, and how little it has been improved by all that it has borrowed. * * * * Though there were many clever men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. One of these minds produced the Paradise Lost, the other the Pilgrim's Pro-

Yet, perhaps, there is a large proportion of Christians, in this country and Great Britain, who would be shocked at the bare mention that it was possible to prove that John Bunyan was of Gipsy parentage. We have been allowed to look over some of the pages of a forthcoming work, soon to be published in this city, on the subject of a history of the Gipsies, containing. also, a vocabulary of the Gipsy language. The matter is mainly from the pen of the late William Simson, a gentleman eminently qualified for the work, and is edited by his son, James Simson, with preface, introduction, and notes, and a disquisition on the past, present and future of Gipsydom. We were very much struck with the work, so far as we examined it, and believe it will be the most intelligible and authentic, that has yet been published. So far, we are comparatively in ignorance of the origin, history, habits and character of the Gipsy race; and though we occasionally meet them in small parties strolling about the country, they are scarcely regarded with more interest than is attached to any other class of vagabonds. It is a mystery how they live, as they are not known to work. They always have plenty of money, and when they travel, they go in strong and roomy covered wagons, drawn by stout, well-fed horses .-Wherever they encamp, they are visited by crowds of idle and curious people, many of whom seek them to get their fortunes told, and in this way, and by theft, it is supposed they get their subsistence, and the men, in particular, are be- possible. I do not ask for an argument to show horses and robbing hen-roosts.

It is to this class of people that the author of John Bunyan, by an attempt to prove that he was of Gipsy descent and parentage. The oppowriters, but not, in our opinion, with the same strength of argument that is maintained by Mr. Simson. We would like to quote all he says on the subject, but for want of space, the following will have to suffice for the present:

The prejudice against the name of Gipsy was now; and there was evidently as great delicacy on the part of mixed fair-haired Gipsies to own the blood then as now, and actual danger; for then it was hangable to be a Gipsy. When the name of Gipsy was by law proscribed, what other name would they all go under but tinkers -their own occupation ? Those only would be called by the public "Gipsies," whose appearance indicated the pure, or nearly pure Gipsy. However much, in conversation, Bunyan might have hid his blood, he virtually acknowledged it when what Mary would do, if thrown out of employ- he said: "For my descent, it was, as is known ment at such a time. We began retrenchment | to many, of low and inconsiderate generation my father's house being of that rank that is meanest and most despised of ALL the families of the land!" Of whom does Bunyan speak here her services no longer. But Lucy Tildon looked if not of the Gipsies? He says of all the families of the land. (The italics are my own.) Well might Southey remark : "Wherefore this (tinkering) should have been so mean and despised a calling, is not however apparent, when t was not followed as a vagabond employment: but, as in this case, exercised by one who had a settled habitation; and who, mean as his condition was, was nevertheless able to put his son to school, in an age when very few of the poor were taught to read and write." The fact is that Bunyan's father had a town beat, which would give him a settled residence, prevent him using a tent, and lead him to conform with the ways of the ordinary inhabitants; but doubtless he had his pass from the chief of the Gipsies for the district. The same may be said of John Bunyan himself.

Bunyan's very appearance indicated him to b mixed Gipsy; for according to Scott, he was tall and broad set, though not corpulent; he had a ruddy complexion, with sparkling eyes and hair inclining to red," and likewise the way in which he married ; for according to Southey, it is said that he and his wife "came together as poor as poor might be, not having so much household stuff as a dish or a spoon between them." His boyhood likewise indicated the Gipsy: for he seems to have been at the bottom of much of the devilment practiced by the youth of his native village. See, then, when he was confined to Bedford jail, how naturally he took on to making tagged laces, to enable him to support his wife and family. But the greatest possible weight attaches to the question which he put to his father, if he was of Israelitish blood; a question which I have heard put by Gipsy lads to their parent (a very much mixed Gipsy.) which was answered thus: "We must have been among the Jews, for some of our ceremonies are like theirs."

How little does a late writer in the Dublin University Magazine know of the feelings of a mixed Gipsy like Bunyan, when he says: "Did he belong to the Gipsies, we have little doubt that he would have dwelt on it with a sort of spiritual exultation; and that of his having been We may build more splendid habitations. called out of Egypt would have been to him one of the proofs of Divine favor. We cannot ima-

This is a description in every respect applicable to many mixed British Gipsies. The race seems to have had a predilection for fair or red hair in such children as have been brought up and incorporated with the body. Should a fair-haired native marry full-blood Gipsy, the issue would show some children like the one parent, and some like the other. Should a second crossing take place with a native, the issue will show still less of the Gipsy. Such crossing continued, soon crosses the Gipsy out to appearance, still not altogether so; for the Gipsy will come up, but in a modified form. Mr. Borrow describes a half-blood, but a thorough Gipsy, in the person of a half-pay captain in the service of Donna Isabel, as follows: had flazes hair, his eyes small, and like ferrets', red and flery; his complexion like a brick or dull red, chequered with spots of purple."

It is very apparent that this writer never conversed with a Gipsy, at least a mixed one; or at all events, never directed his attention to the question of his feelings in owning himself to the public to be a Gipay. Where is the point in this reviewer's remarks! His remarks have no point. What occasion had Bunyan to mention he was a Gipsy! What purpose would it have served! ow would it have advanced his mission as a minister! Considering the prejudice that has always existed against that unfortunate word Gipsy, it would have created a pretty sensation mong all parties if Bunyan had said that he the devil turning priest next!" Considering the life, he would have given them a pretty occasion of revenging themselves upon him, had he said he was a Gipsy. They would soon have

passage at least-and we think there are more Bunvan's works-the Gipsies are spoken of such a way as would be most unlikely if Bunyan thought he belonged to that class of va gabonds." I am not aware as to what the reviewer alludes; but should Bunyan even have denounced the conduct of the Gipsies in the strongest terms imaginable-called them even vagabonds and what not-would that have been otherwise than what he did with sinners cene rally? Should a clergyman denounce the way and morals of every man of his parish, does that make him think loss of being a native of the parish' himself! Should a man even denounce his own children as being vagabonds. does that prevent him from being their father It is even a common thing to meet with Scottish Gipsies who will speak with apparently the greatest horror of what people imagine to be exclusively Gipsies; and they doubtless do that sincerely, for I know many of them who have no feelings in common with the ways of the tented Ginsies

I think I need hardly say anything further to show that Bunyan was a Gipsy. All that is wanted to make him a Gipsy for certainty, is but for him to have added to his account of his descent : "In other words, I am a Gipsy." But I have given reasons to show that such verbal admission on his part was, in a measure, im lieved to be remarkable adepts in running off that Bunyan was not a Gipsy, for an argument to show that he was not a Gipsy is impracticable; but what I ask for is an exposition of the the work in question seeks to attach the name of animus of the man scho does not wish that he should have been a Gipsy. That he was a Gip sy is beyond a doubt. To the genius of a poo site side has been very strongly taken by other | Gipsy, and the grace of God combined, the world is indebted for the poblest production that ever proceeded from an uninspired man. Impugn it

f, after such a day as shall be appointed you to b king, you must stretch by the neck for it. I tell you Sir Matthew Hale tells us that on one occasion.

the Suffolk Assizes, no less than thirteen Gipsies were executed upon the old Gipsy statutes, a few years be fore the Restoration

FROM THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. THE GOLDEN MILE-STONE.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

The Milliarium Aureum, or the Golden Mile-Ston was a gilt marble pillar in the Forum at Rome, from which, as a central point, the great roads of the empir liverged through the several gates of the city, and the distances were measured.]

Leafless are the trees; their purple branches pread themselves abroad, like reefs of coral Rising silent the Red Sea of the winter sunset

From the hundred chimneys of the village, Like the Afreet in the Arabian story. Smoky columns

Tower aloft into the air of amber

At the window winks the flickering fire-light Here and there the lamps of evening glimmer ; Social watch-fires. swering one another through the darkness

On the hearth the lighted logs are glowing, And, like Ariel in the cloven pine-tree, For its freedom froms and sighs the air imprisoned in them By the fireside there are old men seated.

Seeing ruined cities in the ashes. Asking sadly By the fireside there are youthful dreamers

Building castles fair with stately stairways. Asking blindly of the Future what it cannot give them By the fireside tragedies are acted whose scenes appear two actors only

Wife and husband. and above them God, the sole spectator By the fireside there are peace and comfort. Vives and children, with fair, thoughtful faces,

Waiting, watching For a well-known footstep in the passa Each man's chimney is his Golden Mile-Stone-Is the central point from which he measures

Through the gatoways of the world around him In his farthest wanderings still he sees it .

Hears the talking flame, the answering night-wind As he heard them When he sat with those who were, but are not Happy he whom neither wealth nor fashion

Drives an exile From the hearth of his ancestral homestead Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures, with gold the old associations

RIGHTS OF WIDOWS IN MASSACHUSETTS. September ue 5, 1749. Then did Nathan Shermane take the widow Mary Tailor, in her shift, without headcloth, and barefoot, and led her a-cross the highway, where two highways mett. as the law directs in such cases, and was then married, according to law, by Mr. Philip Taber, minister of Dartmouth."-MS. Records of Dartmouth, extracted by J. L., 1856.

This ceremony it is said was performed from belief that the husband elect was thereby released from all pecuniary liabilities contracted by the widow previous to her marriage with

A FEATURE OF GOOD IN OUR LITERATURE.

From an address recently delivered before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, Scotland, by the very Rev. Principal Tulloch, we take the following well written and sensible

I may be excused for adverting still more paricularly to a feature of our present literature which has for me very great interest, and more than any other perhaps enhances its educational was a Gipsy. "What," the people would have that it everywhere breathes. There is an inspi asked. "a Gipsy turned priest? We'll have ration of high affection and of kindly sympathy in it that is unprecedented. The poetry of Ten many enemies which the tinker-bishop had to nyson and Mrs. Browning, for example-not to contend with, many of whom even sought his mention any other names-how full is it of ar earning over worldly wrong and error, "ancient forms of party strife," and of lofty longing after put the law in force, and stretched his neck for a higher good than the world has yet known-

· Sweeter manners, purer laws,

and study it without a kindling in them of some thing of the same affectionate interest in huma welfare, and aspiration after human improve ment. The most popular of our writers of fiction partake of the same spirit. Life is preented by them, if not in its fully sacred reality yet as an earnest conflict with actual toils, and rivolity nor profligacy (as in many of our older ovels.) but of work and passion, of mirth and kindred is the picture before us. It comes home to us, moving us with a deeper indignation at grong, or a holier tenderness for suffering, or a nigher admiration of those simple virtues of gentleness and love and long-suffering which, nore than all heroic deeds, make life beautiful, and purify and brighten home. A literature thus rue to the highest interests of humanity-seekng its worthiest inspirations and most touching pictures in that common life we all live-in the darkness and the light that are in all human hearts-the wrongs and sufferings, the joys and griefs, the struggles and heroisms that are around us everywhere-a literature of this character has, I believe, with all its faults, a seed of untold good in it : and, forming as it does the Health. chief mental food of thousands of young men, t cannot fail to develope virtue, and strengthen rue and generous and Christian principle. It is undoubtedly in this manner by linking

tself to the progress of humanity, and working n the great cause of its purification and happi ness, and not merely as a dilletanti recreation or grave moral schoolmistress that literature will most surely vindicate its divine mission. There s a noble field before it in this way, in which, while leaving the pulpit to its own work, it may yet tread closely on its function. While the latter claims under heavenly sanction to expound the Divine truth above us, the former can no even for preaching the Gospel; for, said he: "If you less claim under the highest sanction to unfold to not submit to go to hear divine service, and leave | the Divine meaning that is around us everywhere aspects, and the infinite sacredness of human relations and obligations-to represent the glories of Providence, and the lessons of history-and thus in some sort, too, to prove "a light unto the feet, and a lantern unto the path." For as Milton grandly says :- "These abilities, wheresoever hey be found, are the inspired gift of God rarely bestowed, but yet to some (though most abuse) in every nation; and are of power, beside the office of a pulpit, to imbreed and cherish in a great people the seeds of virtue and public civility; to allay the perturbations of the mind, and to set the affections in a right tune; to celebrate in glorious and lofty hymns the throne and equipage of God's almightiness, and what He works and what He suffers to be wrought with high Providence in His Church; to sing victorious agonies of martyrs and saints; the deeds and triumphs of just and pious nations, doing valiantly through faith against the enemies of Christ to deplore the general relapses of kingdoms and states from justice and God's true worship .-Whatsoever in religion is holy and sublime, in virtue amiable or grave, whatsoever had passion or admiration in all the changes of that which is called fortune from without, or the wily subtleties or refluxes of man's thought from within-all these things with a solid and treatable smoothness to paint out and describe. Teaching over the whole book of sanctity. through all the instances of example, with such delight to those, especially of soft and delicious temper, who will not so much as look upon truth herself, unless they see her elegantly dressed, that whereas the paths of honesty and good life appear now rugged and difficult, though they be indeed easy and pleasant, they will then appear to all men both easy and pleasant, though they were rugged and difficult

TEA DRINKING.

If the question be narrowed down to "Tea. or no Tea," we advocate the weed. The world will be the happier and healthier by the moderate use of any of the China teas in their purity, than without them. The immoderate use of cold water is prejudicial to health, whether as a drink or a lavement, and so is the immode rate use of bread and butter. It is the argument of a fanatic to say, that because the excessive use of anything is injurious, it should therefore be discarded altogether.

Chemistry decides that the essential elements f coffee and tea are identical, and are nutri-

Tea is a stimulant, and so is any other nutritive article. That which imparts no stimulus is not fit for food. An ordinary meal stimulates the pulse to a greater activity by five or ten per

Tea, being used warm, and at meal time, promotes digestion by its warmth, as any other warm drink would do.

Any cold drink, even water, taken at meal time, arrests the progress of digestion, until it raised to a heat of about a hundred degrees, and if that arrest be too long protracted, convulsions follow, and sometimes death-as has happened to children many times by eating a couple of hard boiled eggs hastily, or upon an empty stomach, or, indeed, eating much of any indigestible article.

Thus it is, that, so far as the use of tea at ou neals banishes the use of cold water at meals, to the expense!" it is a safeguard.

Late and hearty suppers destroy multitudes. either outright in a night, or in the insidious progress of months and years. It is almost

the universal custom to take ten for supper. It a a stimulant. It aids the stomach in digesting more than it would have done, just in proportion to its stimulating qualities. And as all eat too much at supper time, the general use of warm tea as a drink at the last meal of the day is beneficial in the direction just named.

True wisdom lies in the moderate use of all the good things of this life. It is stated, that at a tea party of sixty old

women in England, it was ascertained that they were the mothers of eight hundred and sixty

The presumption is that these women were tea-drinkers habitually, and it is equally inferable that they did not drink it very "weak;" vet they were healthy enough to be old, and healthy enough to be the mothers of large families. An isolated fact proves nothing, but this It is then safer and healthier to take a cup

of warm tea for supper than a glass of cold

With our habits of hearty suppers, it is beter to take a cup of warm tea than to take no drink at all.

By the extravagant use of tea, many persons ass their nights in restlessness and dreams. without being aware of the cause of it. We advise such to experiment on themselves, and omit the tea altogether at supper, for a few times, and notice the result.

If you sleep better, it is clear that you have een using too much tea, in quantity or strength, In order to be definite, we consider the followng to be a moderate use of tea; a single cup at each meal as to quantity; as to strength, measure it thus: put a tea-spoonful in a hot tea-pot :pour on a quart of boiling water : two-thirds of a tea-cup of this, adding a third of cream, or boiling milk, or hot water, with sugar or not: this is strong enough.

We believe that such use of China teas, by exluding cold drinks at our meals, and by their nutritious and pleasantly stimulating character. may be practiced for a life-time to very great advantage, without any drawback whatever

created upon it, is for man, and that the rational use of its good things will promote the health and happiness of all mankind .- Hall's Journal of

"PATIENT GRISSELL." - --

The story of "Patient Grissell" is known to is all. Some people admire it. I do not-never did-never understood how it should fail to revolt a pure conscience. Still, as there are records of such women in song and story, as I novels recognize the type, and as the police reports sometimes contain specimens of it, I am bound to believe in Griselda. Only she never happened to cross my path. Mr. Carlyle averred that he could never catch the "Distressed No dlewoman" of newspapers and books.* I ave that I have never found the

of the same. Gentle woman, according to observation of life, is kind, but quite capable of showing resentment and taking care of herself. 'So she ought to be." True; but where did the Griselda type come from? I find nothing like it in modern homes!

I fear there is a good deal of nonsense written and talked about female "gentleness," and that some harm is done by it. Young men enter upon married life with a sort of general impression that it is a wife's part to be "gentle," and then when they themselves are unjust they are surprised to find the "gentle" ones can "show spirit." They would not presume so much up female nature if they were taught the truth best forehand; or, better still, if they found it out form pub-

The truth, then, is, that women have general stronger affections than men; that they are upon customed to serve (call it obey) in small m ters: that they have a special instinct whi makes them tender to weakness in all shapen and that they are (commonly) more suscep to religious influences. But that they are. firm, less ready to contest their rights, or, irritable than men, is not true, though so

only taken for granted. We cannot fail to be unjust both to them to ourselves, when we behave upon the see assumption that it is their business to be " g tle :" and there is in the natural relations of sexes some license implied to masculine. numor, which they may be expected to recogni

Physical differences, of course, influence years much the behavior of women. I walked the other day with a lady whose "combativeness? nearly twice as large as mine, whom I could nduce to pass a drove of cattle, or to cro crowded road, with reasonable prompt Her behavior in such cases wears every appe ance of extreme timidity; yet I am satisfied the in a case where the mere brute force was equ or equalized, her courage would be superior that of most men. Phrenologists will, I dare say, bear me witness that "destructiveness" in combativeness" are not found smaller in proportion, in the average female, than in the ma head. Patient Grissell must have been and

poet or romancist can overpass the fact, in matter, is the superior affectionateness men. I confess that there is to me utterly transcendent in the strength of a won love. This is a matter in which no one capect too much from the partier of his ch Rather let the man who makes a girl love him see that he does not, in so doing, invoke a spir of greater power than he can bear. She mi have too much conscience and spirit ever to "Patient Grissell," and yet love him with love, to the height of which he may never, n

* His experience must have been excep

Chapter 30, verse 1, of the Douay version) says that, "He that his son, frequently chastiseth him, that rejoice in his latter end."

oand was dead to fashion replied, "But then, my dear, you make

inferiority renders to merit."-- Mme

ception.

SINGLE FOR LIFE.

With erimson fips apart, and upraised eyes, Bhe sits alone in twilight's stilly ca'm The pale moonlight across her white brow lies, The evening breeze brings on its wings rich balm, and from the steeple's top the bell pours forth The vesper pealm.

Bad memory, faithful, points ... shed thoughts

To girlhood's glorious, rainbow-colored dreams, When silver clouds hung o'er her young life's track, And emerald trees bent over crystal streams. And all the gorgeous shining web of life Was golden gleams.

To nobler joys her ardent polses thrilled; A thousand unknown blisses in her woke; L She paused-she loved, she worshipped, half un-

Bright o'er her guileless heart Love's morning broke

And then, ere long, a mellow, dreamy light Her dark eye filled

The birds' sweet notes were rivalled by her songs-The dear gazelle was not more fleet than she-She had an ear for every poor man's wrongs. A tear to shed for all in agony; Her ready hand gave lavish, as the streams

A brief, glad space-her pure trust was betrayed; Her clinging heart untwined and castaway; Her whole soul's love 'gainst bright, red gold was weighed.

And rayless night was born of glowing day! The rich-hued clouds, which draped her path, were cha: ged To sullen gray.

A time of weeping-oh! so wild and dread! Whole weeks in walling, months in anguish passed Then, when her eyes have no more tears to shed. She takes of her false love one look-the last-Then tears the altar down-his image spurns :

Life seems a desert, paved with burning sands, Curtained with celd, black-bosomed, drizzly skies Her rough way through it, bound with wounding

Filled full of angry gleaming serpent eyes! The trees and flowers gaunt skeletons and wraiths, The breeze-her sighs.

She loves no more! Break off the tender vine And fresh, green sprouts in time will spring again; Cast in the waves a stone, the eddying brine Smooths over all, and heaves without a stain-But break a heart, and its rent chords can ne'er

A sweet old maid ! pensive, and good, and kind ; Her great soul chastered in reflaing fire! Lovely in form and face-a saint in mind-A very angel in each pure desire! Thrave, true woman doing duty here-And looking higher.

Faith, Hope, and Trust around her twine their arms She leans her head on Truth's protecting breast-Virtue at her right hand wards off all harms. And angels fan her when she sinks to rest-And God has sealed, within the Book of Life, Her name, so blest

FRENCH JUSTICE IN ALGERIA.

THE FELON BUSH.

SCENE I .- The interior audience-chamber presided over by the French Resident, who is surrounded by his suite. Inside—the kaids and other native official personages; outside-com- animal. All on a sudden, I observed my bush to forts. plainants, witnesses, messengers, and the whole medley of the Arab population.

complainant.

The Chaouch. Instantly. (He opens the door, well dressed, with a pale face, a sprouting beard, very restless eyes, and in general aspect timid and embarrassed. The youth casts an uncertain glance over the assembly, and begins shouting, without knowing where to address himself. Plaintiff. I have been robbed! I have been

F. R. Of what have you been robbed? And where did the robbery take place?

P. (Without attending to the question.) come to make a complaint. I have been robbed. (He turns his head in every direction, not knowing to whom he has replied, and seems com

tha pletely in a maze.) Chaouch. But don't you see? Look towards the Agha (the title the Arabs generally give to the chief officer of the bureau), since he is the er person you have to address. There; see where rim he is! Turn yourself in that direction.

A' P. I invoke Allah and his justice! I invoke Allah and his justice! I invoke Allah and his justice! I have been robbed!

F. R. You have already said so. But answer me. Of what have you been robbed? and in what tribe did the robbery take place? P. I beg your pardon. I do not understand

wiel you. (Shouting)-I do not understand French. F. R. But I fancied I spoke to you in the purest possible Arabic. You cannot have listened attentively. (Raising his voice)-Open your ears: I am speaking to you in Arabic, and not in French.

C. (To the plaintiff.) How's this! Don't you - know he is speaking Arabic ?-he speaks it better than you or I. By the head of the prophet your senses must be turned topsy-turvy.

P. (To the chaouch.) I thought that as he was dressed in the French fashion, he talked in the same way. But I did understand the last words he said. True; he speaks Arabic. That will be convenient for the settlement of my busi-

F. R. Well, then, since you understand me now, just answer my first questions. Of what have you been tobbed ! and where did the robbery take place !

P. Bou Tekrouide has stolen my mule F. R. Wat! Bou Tekrouide, the kaid of the Ouled Medaguin ? You doubtless mean to say, some of his people; for he himself has mules enough without stealing them on the highway.

Bou Tekrouide. (To the plaintiff.) Ah! Si Hhamed, you are a mylord (a title ordinarily credible given by the Arabs to their marabouts, priests, or saints); can you really assert that I have ever stolen anything from any one !

P. It was not you; but it was your people. F. R. Tell me how the affair happened, that I P. (Somewhat more at ease.). I went to bor

row a sidi, krelil (a law-book) from the Ouled Sidi Calhha, marabouts of the Ouled Medaguin. I arrived there in the evening at nightfall, and I tied up, my mule, without suspicion, at the door naked; there was not a single hiding-place for swiftness of pace. She was worth at least two who broke my bonds; I had not sufficient strength thieres. And, besides, I thought that the Ouled hundred dourss. I refused a hundred and eighty for that. It was Hhabib Oulid Galb, a brave Medaguin, like other people, would respect the at the last market. property of their marabouts, for fear of drawing B. T. Two hundred douros for your mule down the vengeance of Heaven. I went to rest, May Sidi-Ben-Abd-Alla blind my eyes and crip- not ! then, in perfect tranquillity. During the night, I ple my limbs, if she was worth so much as P. Yes: I love him. Why not avow it? What arose to go and breathe the air, and went up to thirty



HINDOSTANEE DHOOLIE, USED BY HOSPITALS AND IN THE FIELD.

ing the previous evening. Nevertheless, I went | twentieth generation, if I have lied! could not, in fact, admit the possibility of the tions. some supernatural power. I was puzzled and not require impossibilities. shake and tremble; and then a man got out of it, jumped upon the back of my mule, and started French Resident. (To his chaouch-s sort of off at full gallop. I was robbed. The bush was bush; and that I should take the air close by it, and see nothing all the while! By the benediction of my grandfather. Si Hhamed-Allah have mercy upon him!-it is too bad.

F. R. It is certainly a singular mode of steal-

Bou Tekronide, Gracious Allah! there is nothing at all surprising in it. The Ouled Medabut I do not attempt to conceal their little fail- without requiring to be interrogated. ings. They are thieves, 'tis true; but that is when they pass the night in their company.

F. R. A pleasant answer! Are you not aware that it is your duty to protect strangers, and your works, and we know you well. that the orders on this subject are precise? And, then, who would mistrust a bush, and suppose it to be the means of such diabolical tricks ?

B. T. But bush-thieving is well known pride)-The Ouled Medaguin are the inventors | felt more at ease. of it. Under the Turks, when the police was inefficient, they practised it on a grand scale. have you to make? Has any injustice been done I shall never forget the thirty camels and seven- to you? Medaguins, exactly the number of the stolen Douni; I am the daughter of Douni Ben, the animals, transformed themselves into bushes, and insensibly approached, to be eaten by their to complain of my own father, who wants to and the watchmen whom they had appointed. senan, an ugly and infirm old man. Then, at a given signal, every bush sent forth its man, and every man took possession of his beast. to the great astonishment of the people, who believed the whole thing the work of the devil, like so many others, to sacrifice his child for and took the Ouled Medaguins to be his minis- few crowns? tering demons.

by utter extermination !

they have not done so, they shall reimburse its -How much was your mule worth !

P. My mule! She was the handsomest mule

a bush which I met with, at twenty paces' dis- | P. By the justice of the Master of Worlds! at once, than belong to any other man than science now permit you to draw up the act in tance from the tent. When I lay down again, -by the benediction of the Holy Chamber, I him! the idea of this bush continued to haunt me. It have only spoken the truth! May Sidi-Bou- F. R. Good, very good, my child; your sin-

to sleep again. A few instants afterwards, I F. R. In this fashion, I see it is impossible to have satisfaction. But let me have a full and but good. was once more awake; and, casting a glance arrive at the truth by means of either testi- clear explanation: did Oulid Galb carry you upon my mule, I perceived in front of her a mony. You both of you swear with equal fa- off? bush, on which she seemed to be browsing. I cility; and the assertion of the one is as good as P. Oh, I am not ashamed to tell you all. We looked towards the position of the other, and that of the other. I shall elsewhere obtain in- have loved each other for more than a year, ever could see nothing of it. The two bushes were formation as to the value of the mule; and as since Ben Tâm's wedding, where he saw me so exactly alike, that the thought struck me that that is not required till the interval allowed the dance with the women of the tribe, and where perhaps the ancestor of the Ouled Sidi Calhha- Ouled Medaguin has elapsed, I shall have plenty I witnessed his performance of the exercises Allah have mercy upon him !-had done me the of time for it. (To Si Hhamed)-You may now better than any other rider of all the assembled favor to transport the former to my mule, to re- retire ; you will return in a fortnight. (To Bou goums. Afterwards, being aware of my father's place her straw, which was running short. I Tekrouide)-And you, remember my condi- violent temper, he often tried to persuade me to

ARAB LOVE.

row, the marvellous travels of that diabolical of the Arab type in its purest form, and as simdle rank can be. Unlike the plaintiffs of the other sex, she seems perfectly competent to in Arab women. It is evident that she is under the influence of some genuine and powerful sentiment: in other words that her soul is illumined guin are always in that way. I am their kaid, by a ray of faith. She commences speaking,

Plaintiff. I am come to you, because here the very reason why people should be cautious neither justice nor truth is to be found, except amongst the French. It is useless for them to deceive us, and shut us up in our tents; we see

> French Resident. My daughter, your words npress me with a favorable opinion of you. Speak without fear; and be assured that everything possible shall be done to aid you.

P. Oh! I do speak without alarm. It is n throughout the whole country. (With some here that a woman need be afraid-I have never F. R. Quite right, my child. What complaint

teen mares, that were carried off in this way in | P. I will tell you all, and that truly; for you one single night, from a carayan which came are the only one who can understand me, and from the south to purchase grain. Forty-seven support my rights. My name is Ourida Bent

future prey, under the very noses of the masters | force me to marry his neighbor, Mammar Bela-F. R. How came your father to entertain unfortunate an idea? Could be be seduced by the dowry offered by Belasenan? Does he wish,

P. No; the dowry has nothing to do with this F. R. Faith! they were not far from the affair. My father wishes to marry Belasenan's truth. The devil alone can have sent into the daughter; and Belasenan refuses to yield her, world such people as the Ouled Medaguin. Is except on condition that I am given in exchange. there no possibility of improving them, except I have resisted this with all my strength; be cause the man to whom I am to be transferred B. T. Oh, but they are greatly changed, ever fills me with aversion. My refusal has brought since you have governed the country. Certainly, upon me my father's anger, with blows and bad they would take good care now how they played treatment of every description. They bound such a trick. Some time ago they decided, in me fast. Here; look at my arms still bruised their council of notables, to give up bush-thiev- by the rope, which I broke-or rather which ing, as carrying things a little too far; and (the plaintiff here falls into a most becoming therefore I am greatly surprised to hear what state of embarrassment)-which was broken for has happened to Si Hhamed. It is really in- me. For, without that aid, I know not what

F. R. It is perfectly credible, according to F. R. Let us see, my child; lay aside all bashmy ideas. It is, moreover, a very easy matter fulness. It is desirable you should tell me what to set right; you will tell your people that I that sid was, although I fancy I can guess it. allow them a fortnight to restore the mule, and Since you seem to understand our nation so well, to catch the thief. If, at the end of that time, you ought to know that a sincere attachment is always respected and honored amongst us, and value to the owner, and pay into the treasury a that we despise only hypocrisy and falsehood. fine of ten times that amount. (To Si Hhamed) | Speak without hesitation. Tell me all you have

on your mind. in the place. Every one will testify that such a will tell him. And why not? Ought I to conhost's tent. The ground was perfectly mule was never seen for perfection of form and ceal anything from you! It was not I myself horseman, and one of your Makrezen.

F. R. Whom you prefer to Belasenan, do you

appeared to me that I had not seen it on arriv- Krari wither my tongue, and punish me to the cerity and openness of heart do you the greatest

elope with him. I always refused: but my pabush's having travelled alone, without the aid of B. T. I will do what Allah has written. Do tience was at last exhausted. On finding my-own child alive for a douro. self bound fast and beaten, I sent Bent Soudan, absorbed in my reflections, still gazing at my F. R. I shall know how to appreciate your ef- our negress, to inform him; but I swear, by the straight to you.

hither. He is here, then ?

duction of Oulid Galb, who does not keep the state her case, and expresses herself with a getic, and in complete and orderly horseman's of uneasiness, but only from the fear lest his wishes should be disappointed.

P. (To the cavalier.) Fear nothing. I have told the Agha all: he knows everything.

Oulid Galb. (Evidently more at his ease. Glory to Allah! You were right to tell him; for, as for me. I should have found some difficulty

F. R. Very well. I see I shall be able to make short work of it. (To Oulid)-Will you marry this woman? (The young man shouts the most decided "Yes!" that ever was heard under like circumstances.) And you: will you take this man for your husband? (Ourida emits mother "Yes!" not more pointedly affirmative. but certainly shriller, than the former one.) After your mutual consent, in the name of Allah, and wife. (To the kadi)-Draw up the act of marriage immediately.

The Kadi. (A little out of countenance.) But, Sidi, Sidi Krelil, in the chapter on the union of

khhab of the tribe of the Beni Todjar, and I have elope with the man whom she loves, thereby ausing a great public scandal. Is not the diof assent arises in the assembly, piercing the Now, since by obeying the law you want to reive, I cause an evil or a crime; and since by iolating its directions I produce nothing but good, is it not better to take the latter alter-

> The Kadi. But it is nevertheless written in he commentaries of Sidi El Khhal, that-

F. R. Your Sidi El Khhal tells us no more about he matter than Sidi Krelil. Those who make laws, and those who write commentaries on hem, can say but one and the same thing; namely, that they must be obeyed. But when a aw is not in harmony with the human heart, it constantly violated, however cruel may be the penalties which enforce it. The law in quesion has been absurdly enacted in flagrant opposition to the human heart; and one of the two, either the law or the human heart, must necessarily sometimes give way. The law has yielded in the present instance, and why? Because the law is the work of man, while the human heart is the work of Allah. But I fear you do not comprehend this logic.

The Chiefs (in chorus, nine-tenths of whom fancy they are listening to a Chinese oration). What admirable words! It is the spirit of Allah speaking by your mouth!

The Kadi (in a fit of common sense, which

now and then seizes him). By the justice of possible honor. I give you my word you shall Allah! With all my heart. It can do nothing leathern shield. F. R. Note well, all you who hear me. I

quently married the women they love. The Chiefs (in chorus, with a charming

smile, before which the last layer of prejudice promises to vanish). Sidi Boukrari! I call that speaking!

who is an old curmudgeon that would skin his me neither bones, stones, nor grass.(!) nor any R. F. I pever had any doubts on that subject.

(To the kadi)-Where is the act? There is head of the prophet, that we came at once no need to mention any dowry for the father; for if he should come to claim it, you will tell F. R. I believe you. He accompanied you him that the blows he gave his daughter will be reckoned as a set-off against it.

eadle, constable, and crier united.) Admit a a man. It was an Ouled Medaguin-may Allah Scene II.—A female plaintiff is introduced, a P. Yes, certainly, he his here; but of course The kadi draws up the act, with the usual victory could be achieved either by the death of curse them! I comprehended then, to my sor- girl of eighteen, beautiful both in face and figure, he did not dare to present himself with me. forms, gravity and spectacles. The precious a champion (a very rare occurrence,) or by Orders are immediately given for the intro- paper is then presented, by the French resident either proving recreant, that is by yielding, court waiting long. He is a handsome young the eagerness to seize it, run a risk of tearing it of no absolute meaning, "but," says Blackman, with a countenance at once mild and ener- in pieces. Glories to Allah, cries of joy, and stone, "a horrible word indeed to the vanquished innumerable benedictions, flow from their clearness and decision that are rarely met with costume. A glance is sufficient to justify the mouths. They depart at last, after two or three plaintiff in preferring him to the decrepit Be- times mistaking their way out, in their delirium that shameful word, he is deemed as a recreant lasenan. His attitude betrays a certain degree of happiness. The assembly, involuntarily affected by the scene, and unused to a sincere display of warm and natural sentiment, are decidedly satisfied with this daring violation of the

TRIAL BY BATTLE IN ENGLAND.

Even within the lifetime of the present generation, Trial by Battle, as the legal mode of testing a man's character or probity by fighting was denominated, remained a portion of the English law.

In the year 1818, Abraham Thornton, charged with the murder of a young lady named Mary Ashford, astonished everybody, and somewhat who has inspired your love, I declare you man puzzled his judges, by refusing to submit his case to be tried by a jury, and by availing himself of the long-since disused, and almost forgotten law which allowed him, instead, to summon his accuser to a wager of battle, or trial by single combat. In vain was his right to do F. R. My friend, I know very well what Sidi | so questioned by the adverse counsel, on the Krelil says. He would direct me to restore the plea that the law of trial by battle was obsolete, laughter to her father, and, in spite of her re- not having been employed for some two centupugnance and her protestations, would make her fies. The Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough at marry a man whom she detests, and who is old once decided that as the act had never been renough to be her grandfather. But, then, you pealed, it still formed part of the law of the easily foresee what would happen if I were mad land. So, Thornton being a powerful, athletic nough to follow his rules. Either Belasenan fellow, and his accuser-who was, by-the-bye, would murder this poor girl, or else she would the brother of the murdered girl-a weak stripling, not more than twenty years of age, the latter declined the proffered combat, and the emma plain to you all? (Here a slight murmur suspected murderer was set at liberty; a result which, judging from the reported circumstances thick strata of prejudice which envelope it.)- of the case, and the evidence against him, would hardly have been probable but for his opportune digging up of this long-forgotten The unexpected termination of this trial led

to the bringing into Parliament the following year, of a bill, "to abolish all appeals of murder, treason, felony, or other offences, and wager of battle, or joining issue, and trial by battle, n write of right."

The wager of battle, like the ordeals of fire vater, touching the murdered body, and other extraordinary and now obsolete modes of findng out the better or worse man, of course originated in the superstitious belief that Providence would in all cases give the victory to him who had the right upon his side; yet, in spite of this belief, we find some rather singular regulations provided against the battle going too obviously wrong. Such, for instance, as that a party detected in the very commission of the act alleged against him, or under circumstances that left no possible doubt of his guilt, could not claim the right of trial by combat. It would have been so very awkward if he had been victor after all.

One important difference, however, existed in the conduct of the civil and criminal cases .harm is there in that? I had much rather die F. R. (To the kadi.) Well! Does your con- In criminal matters, the accuser and accused mistake.

met on the field and fought it out in person: in civil suits the parties fought by proxy. Each employed a sort of physical force barrister .-The reason for this, as given by Judge Blackstone, is, that if any party to the suit dies, the suit must abate, and be at an end for the present : and, therefore, no judgment could be given for the lands in question, if either of the parties were slain in battle. Another reason was, that no person should be allowed to claim exemption from this mode of trial in a civil action, while there were many circumstances under which the accused party in a criminal charge was deprived of his choice of trial, and compelled to submit the inquiry to a jury. The fact of the accuser being a female, or under age, or above the age of sixty, or in holy orders, or a peer of the realm, or any one expressly privileged from the trial by battle, by some charter of the king (as were the citizens of London among others), or laboring under some material personal defect, as blindness or loss of a limb: any of these were sufficient ground for refusing the wager of battle

A brief account of the solemnities observed on the occasion of judicial duels may prove interesting. In a civil trial of a writ of right-by which it was sought to obtain possession of lands or tenements, in the occupation of another -the tenant pleaded the general issue, that is to say, that he had more right to hold than the demandant had to recover, and offered to prove it by the body of his champion. This offer was accepted, the champion was produced, who, throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, waged or stipulated battle, with the champion o opposing party. The latter accepted the chalenge by picking up the glove.

A piece of ground, sixty feet square, was set out, enclosed with lists, with seats erected for the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; who presided at these trials in their full scarlet robes, and a bar was prepared for the learned sergeants-at-law. As soon as the Court had assembled, at sun-rising, proclamation was made for the parties and their champions. These were introduced by two knights, and dressed in coats of armor, with red sandals, bare-legged from the knee downwards, bare-headed, and with bare arms to the elbows. The weapons they were furnished with, though formidable were not deadly. Indeed a fatal termination to these civil combats was rarely if ever known. They were armed only with batons, or staves of an ell long, and each carried a four-cornered

On their arrival in the lists, the champion of the tenant took his adversary by the hand, and wish the Arabs practiced less the crimes of made oath that the tenements in dispute were falsehood, theft, and murder, and more fre- not the property of the demandant, the champion of the claimant in precisely the same form, swore in answer that they were. Next, both champions took an oath that they had not made use of any sorcery or enchantment to assist them in the fight. The usual form of this was Ben Safi. Oh, certainly. You do quite right as follows :- " Hear this, ye justices, that I have in marrying this poor girl. I know her father, this day neither eat nor drank, nor have upon enchantment, sorcery nor witchcraft, whereby the law of God may be abased, or the law of the devil may be exalted. So help me God and his Sainta."

Then the fight commenced, and they were bound to fight the whole day through, until the stars appeared, or until one was beaten. If the himself, to the new-married couple, who, in pronouncing the horrible word Craven, a word champion, since as a punishment to him for forfeiting the lands of his principal by pronouncing amittere liberam legem, that is to become infamous, being supposed by the event to be foresworn, and therefore, never to be put upon a jury or admitted as a witness in any cause!"

The proceedings in criminal cases were very similar to the above, only the oaths of the two combatants were much more striking and solemn. Blackstone gives the following as the form; the accused party holding the Bible in his right hand, and his antagonist's hand in the other, said :-

"Hear this, oh, man! whom I hold by the hand, who callest thyself John by the name of baptism, that I, who call myself Thomas by the name of baptism, did not feloniously murder thy father. William by name, nor am any way guilty of the said felony, so help me God and the Saints. and this I will defend against thee by my body as this court shall award."

The accuser answered in the same form, making oath to his antagonist that he was perjured. which he will defend with his body, &c., as before. The same weapons were employed, and the same oaths, against amulets and soreery as in the civil combat. If the accused party yielded, he was ordered to be hanged immediately; but, if he could vanquish his opponent, or maintain his ground from sunrise to starlight, he was acquitted. The same penalties of infamy and loss of citizenship awaited the accuser if he yielded, as fell to the lot of the recreant champion; in addition to which, the victor could recover damages for the false accusation.

Such were the laws which regulated the old institution of the wager of battle. But all these things have passed away, and it is left now for poor unlettered roughs assembled at street corners, or disputing in their tap-rooms, and for duellists, to fight by way of proving the best man. Yet not entirely so, either. When a despotic sovereign beat on self-aggrandisement lays claim to territories not his own; when other nations interfere, and tell him he has no right to back his claims, and when at last the question is put to the dread arbitrement of war-what is this after all, but a gigantic fight to prove which is the better man?

A WONDERFUL MEMORY.-William Lyon, a strolling player, performed in the year 1648, at Edinburg, and was a most excellent representative of Gibby in the Wonder; this man was himself a wonder, remarkable for strength of memory, of which he gave the following surprising instance. One evening, he wagered a crown howl of punch, that next morning, at the rehearsal, he would repeat a Duily Advertiser from beginning to end. At the rehearsal, his opponent reminded him of his wager, imagining that he certainly must have forgot it. Lyon very coolly produced the paper, handed it to his adversary, and, notwithstanding the little connection be tween the paragraphs, the variety of advertisements, and the general chaos, repeated it from beginning to end, without the least hesitation or

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, DECEMBER 26, 1857

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

On the 14th, Mr. Wilson, of Mass., said he had been desired by his colleague, Mr. Sumner, to state that owing to the condition of his health, he desired to be excused from serving upon any of the Standing Committees. Mr. Evans announced the death of Senator

Butler, of South Carolina, paying an eulogy to the eminent talents and ability of the deceased. Messrs. Pugh, Clay, Mason and Cameron briefly paid tributes to the memory of the de-

The customary resolutions of respect were then adopted, and the Senate adjourned. On the 15th, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, announced, in appropriate terms, the decease of his late colleague, Senator Bell, who died during the recess of Congress. Messrs. Fessenden, of Maine, and Seward, of

New York, also delivered eulogies, and after the adoption of the customary resolutions of respect, the Senate adjourned. On the 16th, on motion of Mr. Gwin, of California, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for all correspondence between the

Departments and the present Governor of Kansas, together with all the orders and instructions which have been issued to said officer. Mr. Allen submitted a resolution that the Standing Committees be arranged as follows (we only give the most important committees):—
Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, of Virginia; Douglass, of Illinois; Slidell, of Louisiana: Polk, of Missouri: Crittenden, of Ken-

tucky: Seward, of New York, and Foot, of Ver-Finance-Messrs. Hunter, of Virginia: Pearce, Maryland; Gwin, of California; Bright, of Indiana; Biggs, of North Carolina; Fessenden. of Maine: and Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

Military Affairs-Messrs. Davis, of Missis sippi: Fitzpatrick, of Alabama; Johnson, of Arkansas; Iverson, of Georgia; Broderick, of California; Wilson, of Massachusetts; and King, Judiciary-Messrs. Bayard, of Del.; Toombs.

of Georgia; Pugh, of Ohio; Benjamin, of Louisiana; Green, of Missouri; Collamer, of Vermont, and Trumbull, of Illinois. Post Office and Post Roads-Messrs. Yulee, of Florida; Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Gwin, of

California: Thompson, of New Jersey: Fitch, of Indiana: Hale, of New Hampshire, and Dixon, of Rhode Island. Public Lands-Messrs. Stuart, of Michigan Johnson, of Tennessee; Pugh, of Ohio; Johnson, of Arkansas; Broderick, of California; Fos-

ter, of Connecticut, and Harland, of Iowa. Territories-Messrs. Douglas, of Ill., Jones of Iowa; Sebastian, of Arkansas; Fitzpatrick, of Alabama; Green, of Missouri; Collamer, of Vermont, and Wade, of Ohio. Messrs. Hamlin, of Maine; Doolittle, of Wis-

consin, and Chandler, of Mich., regarded the list of committees as unjust, disproportionate and Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, said that he should vote

for the list, because it had been agreed upon by a regular Democratic caucus; but he concurred with those Senators who had expressed their opinions that the committees were not fairly

priety of the formation of the committees. He said that it was proper that the dominant party should always retain the ascendancy on all the principal committees in their own hands.

Mr. Gwin, of California, alluded to the manner

in which the Republicans arranged the committees in the House of Representatives, when they had the power, as being in an eminent degree both sectional and unjust. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, denied that, at the last Congress, the Republicans had been un-

just to the Democrats in the formation of the House committees.

Mr. Gwin, of California, said he did not refer particularly to the last Congress, but to the general practice of that party for many years.

The list was then agreed to. Yeas 30; nays 19. Mr. Green, of Missouri, then proceeded to speak on Kansas affairs. The speech of the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) he said took him by surprise, not only as to its matter, but its manner of argument, and it was well calculated to prejudice the question really pending before the people of Kansas. He wished to counteract, so far as might be in his power, the impression which had been made by that speech. The real issue at present is, whether Kansas, when her constitution shall be presented, ought to be admitted into the Union, or ought the consideration of what the Senator from Illinois has called "a fundamental error" of the President, to be regarded as sufficient cause for keeping Kansas out of the Union, and keeping up the agitation of this most unfortunate question? The question is not whether we approve or do not approve all the individual parts of the Lecompton Constitution, namely: as to its provisions with reference to banking, taxation, etc. These are matters with which we have nothing to do, but which are to be left to the people themselves to regulate. The only question for Congress to consider is-does the constitution embody a republican form of government? Has anybody ever disputed that proposition, and contended to the contrary? Certainly the Senator from Illinois had not done so. There seems to be a want of clear understanding as to the relation which the Federal government sustains towards a territory. The inhabitants of Kansas are a people, and what "enabling act" is required to impart to them the power to propose a change in their form of government? an enabling act requisite to give them more political rights, or more inalienable rights? That

would be a solecism, and a contradiction.

From these considerations it could be argued that Congress would have no right to refuse to admit Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution. The people of Kansas never proposed a form of State government without the consent of Congress. The convention was held in subordination to the territorial government. If admitted into the Union, the State government will take the place of the territorial government, and not without. If any attempt were made to subvert the present government, and set up another in opposition to the federal authority, we could subjugate it. But it is not proposed to interfere with the territorial government, until the consent of Congress has been received. There are eight States now in the Union, which formed a consitution without "enabling acts," for the admission of two of which the Senator from Illinois himself had voted. The States of Florida and California had no enabling act previous to their admission. If the Senator Illinois could vote for the admission of these States, there can be no reason why he cannot vote for the admission of Kansas. The assent of Congress may be given at any time. organic act declares that the people of Kansas shall be perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. The way they, the people, chose, was to leave it to the action of a convention, which body was under no obligation to submit the constitution, or any part of it, to the popular vote. It chose, however, to submit the slavery question, (which was really the great "bone of contention,") as a matter of policy and prudence, and not from any legal com-pulsion whatever. Mr. G. was of the opinion that the submission of the question of slavery alone, was better calculated to get the real will and judgment of the people than if the whole constitution was submitted.

It has been also said, Mr. G. continued, that the people of Kansas were deceived, and that positive pledges and promises to submit a con-stitution had been made and violated. That was Secretary of the Treasury, in which it is stated a matter about which there had been a great deal of controversy; but, as there was no positive evidence of this deception, he did not think proper to dwell upon it. In conclusion, he urged are estimated at more than six millions of dolimportance of deciding the question speedily, lars. There is now in the treasury, subject to so as to put an end to the constant agitation which had so long embittered the feelings of the different sections of the Union. He thought the Lecompton Constitution met with the approbaprovisions were obnoxious to them

changing them at any time. tone and spirit in which the Senator from Mis- terest.

souri (Mr. Green) had discussed the question-But as that Senator seemed to have misappre. hended his position, as laid down in the speech delivered by him the other day, he would make a brief statement on one or two points, in order

or institute a government for itself. He con- shall be made to the lawful holders thereof, receded that many new States had been admitted spectively, upon their presentment at the treaiuto the Union without an "enabling act" being first passed by Congress. But, in this case, the submitted to the people of Kansas for their approval or disapproval. No constitution could considered as republican in its form, which did not embody the will of the people who are to be governed by it, as was not formed by their

The next question was, what is the best mode of ascertaining that will? He agreed with the President, that the best mode was to refer it to the people themselves, for their acception or rejection, by a fair vote. He could ot admit that a constitution, forced upon the people against their will, was a republican constitution. It is no use to say it is a good constitution : Congress has no right to cram "good things" down their throats against their will. The question is, whether the people shall be permitted to form their own constitution. The enator from Missouri has urged the importance of terminating this controversy. Now, he (Douglas) would do anything that was right, nything that was just, in order to terminate it. He would sacrifice everything but his principles and the honor of his country, to close this unhappy agitation. But how are we to do it? must be done upon the principles of eternal justice and truth, or it will not stay closed. Congress must terminate it upon the principles of self-government, or the people will not have a republican system of government. No system f patching up and trickery will settle this question. Instead of establishing peace, such a or damage to the person, by reason of such course would but excite a new controversy. It modification or repeal, shall be allowed as conon. Instead of establishing peace, such a would be necessary to increase the army, and stituting any claim against Congress. The prouse the military power of the government, if the majority were to be subjected to the oppression of the minority. He trusted there would be no outbreak, that no violence would be used, but he feared that such would be the result, if the majority of the people of Kansas were to be coerced into submission to the will of the minority. The Senator from Missouri had said that satisfactory to himself. the people could change the constitution imme-(Douglas) argued, on the other hand, that it could not be changed, by the provisions of the constitution itself, until the year 1864, and could only be changed then by a convention to be called by two-thirds of the members of the Legislature. It is a principle of law that when a constitution provides for its being changed at a particular time, and in a particular manner, it excludes all other times and all other modes.— Any court in Christendom would thus construe

it, and the only mode of changing the constitution would be by revolution. This scheme, therefore, is a scheme of war, and leads directly to war; and, he said, if I should vote to admit Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution, I should feel obliged, in consequence, to increase the army and enforce it at the point of the bayonet .-Hence, he besought Senators to pause before they committed themselves to such a fatal error. This was not to be regarded as an Administration measure. Every man on the floor of the Senate was at perfect liberty to vote for or against it, without surrendering his party The adoption of the measure would not partment. only rend the Democratic party, but would endanger the peace and perpetuity of the Union. The President was a frank man, and he did not believe the President would ask his party to do that to which he was unwilling to commit himself on paper. He did not believe that the Prewould ask Senators to run their necks into the halter of disunion or civil war, before he was ready to take the lead and point out the way. Then let us restore peace to the country ignoring these irregular conventions at Lego forward and form a constitution and

lieved would restore quiet in ninety days.

Mr. Green responded, denying that the people of Kansas would be compelled to retain the present constitution till 1864, and argued that convention could be called at any time to make such changes as a majority of the people might desire.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed until Mouday. Adjourned. On the 17th, Mr. Gwin, of California, presented a memorial, signed by a large number of the citizens of California and New Mexico, praying for the establishment of the territorial government of Arizona, and subsequently introduced a bill for that purpose. On his motion, a select committee of nine were ordered to consider so much of the President's Message as refers to the Pacific Railroad, and subsequently introduced a bill for its construction. The committee are :- Messrs. Gwin of California, Douglas of Illinois, Bright of Indiana, Davis of Mis-York, Bell of Tennessee, Foot of Vermont, and

On motion of Mr. Slidell, (Louisiana,) a Select

On motion of Mr. Seward, of N. Y., a resolution was adopted calling upon the President for any correspondence which may have taken place between the Departments and the British and French residents on the subject of claims for dentials of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, together with the protests against their right to hold their seats. &c., were referred to

the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Wilson, (Mass.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, granting to the citizens of Washington and Georgetown. District of Columbia, a million acres of public lands, for the support of their schools

Mr. Pugh (O.) introduced a bill to improve vigation at the falls of the Ohio river. Mr. Clay (Ala.) introduced a bill to repeal all laws allowing fishing bounties. Mr. Hunter, (Va.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for the issue of U.S.

Treasury notes. Mr. Hunter asked its immediate consideration. Secretary of the Treasury, in which it is stated that in the warehouse at New York there is merchandize to the amount of twenty-eight millions of dollars, on which the duties to be paid

draft, less than six millions of dollars, and the

excess of expenditures is daily reducing this

amount; therefore, authority should forthwith

be given to issue twenty millions of treasury

Mr. Hunter said this bill corresponded with they would have the power of modifying or that of 1847, with the exception that there was no provision for funding the debt; and the other Mr. Douglas replied. He was gratified at the difference is as to the mode of paying the in-

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, DECEMBER 26, 1857. dent to cause such sums to be issued as the exi-gencies of the public service may require, but Commi not to exceed at any time the amount of twenty millions of dollars, nor to be of less denomination of Louisiana, Ready. Chapman, and Clark, of also a resolution to print was then adopted, and also a resolution to print 16,000 copies of the millions of dollars, nor to be of less denomination that the State and the country might see what than fifty dollars; the notes to be paid and rehis position really was—

Firstly—He did not regard it as a fatal objection, that there was no "enabling act" in advance.

Secondly—He did not take the position that it was a fatal objection that the constitution was a fatal objection that the constitution was Secondly—He did not take the position that it was a fatal objection that the constitution was a fatal objection that the constitution was the first issue, (which shall not exceed six miltons of dollars.) shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treusury, with the approbation of the President, but in no case to exceed six per center to the territorial legislature proceeds to call a convention without having the consent of Cona convention without having the consent of Con- of not less than thirty days, as the Secretary of gress to do so, that is irregular; not so irregu- the Treasury may direct, by exchanging them at Davis of Iowa, Craig of Missouri, Davis of Missouri, lar, however, that it necessarily follows that all the their par value for specie to bidders who shall proceedings of the body are vitiated. A convention, or any other body of men may send a petition to Congress for a change in the form of annum. Provided, that, after the maturity of their government; and Congress is at liberty to the said notes, interest thereon shall cease, at accept or reject the petition as it pleases. The the expiration of sixty days' notice of readiness Lecompton Convention" was not an unlawful to pay and redeem the same, which notice may dy, and might send a petition to Congress. at any time be given by the Secretary of the

sury, and shall include the principal of each note and the interest which may be due thereon. schedule provided that the constitution should be. The faith of the United States is to be solemn pledged for the redemption of these notes. No notes shall be pledged, hypothecated, sold or disposed of in any way, or for any purpose whatever, either directly or indirectly, for any sum less than the amount of such notes, including the principal and interest. The notes shall b transferred by an assignment, endorsed thereon by the persons to whose order the same shall be made payable, accompanied by the delivery of a notice that they have been so assigned. The notes are to be received by the proper officers, in payment of all debts and taxes levied by the authority of the United States, and payment of public lands, and on every such payment credit shall be given to the amount of the principal and interest due on such notes, on the day when they shall have been received by such officers. Authority is given to purchase the said notes at the proper amount of the principal and interest at any time. The remainder of the bill relates

> appropriates \$20,000 to carry it into effect Objection being made to the immediate con-sideration of the bill, Mr. Hunter gave notice that he would call it up the next day.
>
> Before proceeding to the election of printer.
>
> Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, offered a proposition that the person elected should receive the contract on condition that Congress should have the right to repeal or modify all the existing laws relative to the public printing, and that no loss

to details, provides penalties for forgery, and

position was agreed to. The balloting was then proceeded with. Mr. Harris, of the "Union," received 28 votes, George M. Weston 18, scattering 3. Mr. Harris was declared elected. Mr. Douglas, before the result was announced,

said that he had declined to vote, for reasons Mr. Foot introduced a bill, granting a home-Legislature of Massachusetts, asking that the

United States during the war of 1812. After spending some time in Executive Session the Senate adjourned. On the 18th, Mr. Douglas introduced a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr Pugh and Mr. Trumbull, calling on the President for further information with reference to Kansas affairs, were adopted. The Senate resumed the consideration of the

Treasury Note Bill. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, while explaining the provisions of the bill, said, although the crisis in ommercial circles was, perhaps, past, yet there would not be a general revival in trade be fore the last of April or the first of May, and before that time the money now proposed to be raised would be needed by the Treasury De-

Mr. Seward (New York) thought there was a clear necessity for the issue of Treasury notes. but the bill was not sufficiently guarded in seve ral particulars. It had no limitation as to the term during which these notes ought to be issued. He was of opinion that the revenues to be collected during the present year would meet all deficiencies, and there would be another session of Congress next year, when any further action might be taken which seemed necessary. Therefore, he proposed to limit the bill to the compton and Topeka, and authorize the people | beginning of next session. He thought also that ten milllions would be sufficient, and the rate of State government for themselves. That he be- interest contemplated seemed too high. Four per centum would procure all the money o which the Government might stand in need Mr. Simmons advocated a protective tariff

He wished to limit the issue to ten millions, and would vote for the bill with that reduction Mr. Hunter said he could not consent to suc reduction. If only ten millions were authorized, he thought Congress would be called upon for another bill in January. He was willing to reduce the maximum rate of interest to 41 per

centum, and limit the operation of the bill t one year. Mr. Crittenden (Kentucky) preferred to have no interest on the notes, but to let them circulate as bank notes. It was rather strange, after the crisis was past, and the banks everywhere resuming, the Government should suspend, and Congress should supply the means. It was only from an imperative necessity for the measure that he could consent to vote for the bill. He hoped this measure would be followed up by one sissippi, Hunter of Virginia, Seward of New to increase the revenue to an extent sufficient to

meet all contingencies. Mr. Bell (Tennessee) alluded to the fact that many of the largest importers had been driven Committee of five was appointed to examine from the trade, in consequence of the fraud into the condition of the banking institutions of committed under the tariff bill of the last ses the District of Columbia, and the authority by sion. He thought a revision of that system inwhich such corporations assume to transact the dispensable. He could not vote for the issue business of banking. Also, what further legis- of twenty millions, but moved an amendment, lation is necessary to regulate and control such | limiting the amount to so much as is now neces-

Without concluding the debate, the Senate ad-On the 19th, Mr. Crittenden submitted a serie

of resolutions in favor of an increase in the Tariff -and the Senate then resumed the consideration On motion of Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., the creof the Treasury Note Bill. A long discussion crease of duties

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, opposed the bill, regarding t as a strange proposition to come from the Democratic side, to issue twenty millions of dollars worth of shiuplasters. He was, however, willing to vote for it, if the amount could be re duced so as to provide only for the raising of se much money as was immediately wanted. He

The bill was amended by limiting the operaions of the act till the 1st January, 1859; and by prohibiting the notes to be of less denominaion than \$100.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 31 yeas against 18 nays, the nays being Messrs. Bell, Tenu.: Broderick, Cal.: Chandler, Mich.: Clark. N. H.; Collamer, Vt.; Davis, Miss.; Dixon, R. L. Doolittle, Wis.; Fessenden, Me.; Hamlin, Me.; Harlan, Iowa; Johnson, Tenn.; King, N. Y. Pugh, Ohio: Simmons, R. I.; Trumbull, Ill.; and

On the 14th, the committees were announced y the Speaker. The most important are as fol-

Committee of Ways and Means-Messrs Jones of Pennsylvania, Phelps, Banks, Letchep, Campbell, Davis of Maryland, Kelly, Howard

Committee on Foreign Relations-Messrs.

Clingman, Hopkins, Burlingame, Clay, Ritchie, Barksdale, Sickles, Royce, Groesback. Committee on Claims-Messrs. Marshall of Illinois, Garnett, Giddings, Davidson, Kunkel of Pesusylvania, Moore, Goodwin, Arnold and

Committee on Public Lands-Messrs, Cobb.

body, and might send a petition to Congress. at any time be given by the Secretary of the But it was a convention authorized to establish Treasury. Payment or redemption of such notes tural and mechanical arts. The bill appropriates

the adoption of the usual resolutions, the House On the 16th, the members of the House met in their new hall. A communication was received from the elergymen of Washington city, tendering their

services to open the daily sessions with prayer. Amid much confusion, the members proceeded select their seats by lottery. Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, from the Commit tee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the

ayment of invalid and other pensions. Memorials were presented from Messrs Brooks and White, of Baltimore, contesting the seats of Messrs. Davis and Harris. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Printing Committee reported a resoluion for the printing of 20,000 extra copies of the President's message and accompanying documents.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, said he heartily concurred with the views of the message in almost every sentence, except that part relative to Kansas In his judgment, contrary to the opinion of the President, there will be no peace if Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. Expediency is a dangerous doctrine when brought in contact with principle. There can be no peace when the rights of the people are jeo-parded. He did not agree with the old theolodamned. (Laughter.) His pledge to his con stituents was to stand on the doctrine of the sub rission of the entire constitution to the people This is of the highest concern, and essential self-government. It has its foundation in the Cincinnati platform, in the President's inaugural, in Governor Walker's acceptance, in the President's letter to the Connecticut clergymen the instructions he sent to Governor Walker and in his annual message. All came here a recorded evidence to show that pledges had been given to the people of Kansas that they should have the whole constitution submitted to them. He would ask the House why the traitorou Catalines of Kansas should therefore attempt to subjugate the people's will to their own. Have ng given these pledges, it would be a breach of faith and a gross dereliction of duty, to disregard them. The movement at Lecompton was an attempt to carry out the slavery principles and by pretended submission, to force the constitution on an unwilling people, for in any even it could not be rejected. This sort of juggle would not do. The right of self-government was igher and dearer than all the Cabinets and Presidents. There was no power, according to Jefferson and President Buchanan, for the Territorial Legislature to call into being a conven tion to supersede the territorial government without the consent of the people, and the

constitution would be putrescent, and should iever be dragged into Congress for grave de iberation. It would be a congressional inter cention in their domestic affairs. The people of the north-west cared not what would be the result as to the domestic instituions of Kansas. He would vote for her adn ion as a slave State, if the will of the people b made clearly to appear. He referred to what nent of representatives, and mentioned connection, as an example, the Oxford precinct The constitution was not republican in form I prohibited alteration until 1864. If any change s effected before, it must be by a civil war-fo arnestly protested against the constitution cause it was against the principle of self-governnent. It must be submitted entire to the approval of the whole people. In conclusion, he gave notice of his intention to submit a proposi on to take the popular vote on the subject. Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, rose to express his surprise and regret that the gentleman had hosen this occasion to precipitate such a debate on the House. There are those who believe the Administration are in trouble, and that clouds are gathering around the Democratic party. He therefore humbly conceived that the friends of the Adminstration, and members of the Demo-

cratic party, should not be the first to sound the thether Kansas shall be admitted as a free or lace. s a slave State. Hence the time and occasion for the speech were against the gentleman. was unexpected, for he had believed that we had no Presidential candidates in this body. Allusion was made to a distinguished Senator's position out it might be well perhaps for that Senator to stood Mr. Cox to say with emphasis that the people of Ohio in the last Presidential election. ecided that the constitution of Kansas, what ever it might be, should be submitted to the

the term of popular sovereignty was not under-stood until after the Presidential election, (laughter.) and until the decision on the Dred Scot case, was not understood in all sections alike, eemed to understand it. Perhaps the gentle man from Ohio does not intend to stand compelled to separate himself from the Demo-eratic party and administration, he should go be the first to leave the ship. Where would the gentleman from Ohio go to carry out the doctrine of popular sovereignty !

· Mr. Cox replied he would go to the platform of the Cincinnati convention, the President's mangural and annual message, and his instructions to Governor Walker. He would stand on the wreck, and would not be driven off by any ittle scornful indignation.

Mr. Hughes replied that it was far from his

ntention to treat the gentleman with scorn. He had looked on his argument with sorrow and resovereignty that the people should vote on the whole constitution? Would he go with those who attempt to enforce the Topeka constitution? Mr. Cox, interrupting. I will not go there.

Mr. Hughes-The gentleman says in effect that he will form a party for himself. Committee on Territories-Messrs. Stephens, important to build up a new party, or sufficiently seems they were not the lawful heirs.

The bill was read. It authorizes the Presi- Smith, Hughes, Zollicoffer, Knapp, and Clark of by humble to follow in the steps of one already organized. (Laughter.) He wanted gentlemen Committee on the Judiciary-Messrs. Hous- to show their hands on this question.

the commencement of the session instead of at the end.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Select Committee to inquire and report what additional number of messengers and pages are rendered necessary by the removal of the House to the new hall, and what arrangements are ne-

t which heretofore treasury notes were issued.

and the condition in which the Government was placed, were considered, there would be found precedent for the passage of a bill like this. ere is no such exigency now to require the passage of this bill at once.

Mr. Ritchie (Pa.) alluded to the fact that six or eight weeks ago the Treasury paid sixteen dollars on the hundred, of a debt not due, and

asked why should it now be proposed to the Government to issue paper money, which has been condemned by the Democracy everywhere. Mr. Grow (Pa.) was opposed to sending out twenty millions of paper money, the effect of which would be to add to the financial difficulties now prevailing, by continuing the hoarding of specie by the banks and by misers. He wanted time for deliberation in so important a

Mr. Jones gave notice that he would ask a consideration of the bill on Monday next. The committee then rose.

Mr. Banks (Mass.) introduced a bill authorizg the people of Kansas to form a constitution

government, preparatory to their ad- 03,50 mission into the Union with all the rights of the original States. Referred to the Committee on Territories. A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Tav-

On the 19th, the discussion of the Treasury Note Bill was resumed. It was supported on the ground of necessities of the Treasury and of old precedents-and opposed as being an issue of irredeemable paper, &c. Without coming to

MEDIUMS AND INK .- The following analysis of the manner in which spiritual music is some-times produced, occurred a few days since in Lowell. The Vox Populi says: "The celebrated Davenport mediums, who have been performing here the last two weeks such wonderful tricks drawing music from various instruments without touching them, were outwitted, a day or two since, by a printer of this city. The two boy mediums were tied hands and feet and put into a dark place (of course!) with the instruments, the whole arrangement first examined by the spectators. Now, on this occasion, the said printer was a visitor, and he had been to apply little private test for his own satisfaction. took along with him a very little printing ink (which is as tenacious as wheel-grease,) and marked therewith the instruments. The performance went on; the mediums were fire tied and bound to their seats to convince the audience that they could not touch the instruments; then came the darkness; then instru mental music by the spirits; then the manager said 'Let there be light,' and the mediums were inbound and came forth-each with fingers well bedaubed with printer's ink !

ECLIPSES .- There will be four eclipses during e year 1858, two of the sun and two of the

27, only partly visible in the United States. Th moon will rise partly eclipsed, which will take place generally after the time of the greatest

2d. An annular eclipse of the sun March 15. The sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meri dian in longitude 8.45 west of Greenwich, lati tude 45.44 north. In some parts of the United States the sun will be partially eclipsed. 3d. A partial eclipse of the moon August 24. At some places the first contact with the pe-

numbra will not be visible; but to most places This eclipse will be total on the meridian. The sun will be centrally eclipsed in the southern

INCIDENTS OF THE CAPTURE OF DELHI.-The King of Delhi was found—no, he gave himself up—with the Queen; and they are safely shut up together in a little room in the courtyard of the palace. The English flag floats over the pa-Report says that when the King was or a Mussulman; I will now eat pork. King's two sons, and his grandson, the heir apparent to the throne, were caught and killed, and their bodies exposed to the public gaze in the Chowndee Choak, a dreadful disgrace to the Imperial city. Fancy, on the smoke clearing away at the assault, the first thing that met the horrified gaze of our brave troops was a Euroed naked, sore from head to foot, chained to a vote of the people. He apprehended that no such issue was presented either in Ohio or Inmen were also found crueified. A round shot bastion, a raving maniae. Two European woended the miseries of the poor maniac .- Private

> recently been published in London by an accom-plished Egyptian scholar, who, in examining parallel to that written by Moses. He finds James mentioned five times, Moses twice, and Batak son of Zippar, at a place called Huzoth: that a people of whom Moses was leader marched toward Palestine by the way of Migdol and Zoar: that they were connected with the names of Midia and Aram: that there was a contest at a place of a great water-flood; that a royal or and that a royal order is immediately issued for the hasty departure of a people for their feast of passing the dead; ' and that miracles are named as being performed by their leader in Lower Egypt.-N. Y. Ch. Ade.

BORN TO GOOD LUCK .- Mr. John Martin, London, is being put into possession of the "Jen-nings property," which for so long a period has en without a recognized heir. The cash he ingret. But where would he go to get the popular sovereignty that the people should vote on the whole constitution? Would he go with those That is something like a fortune. The lucky inheritor has been wretchedly poor all his preceding life.

A number of persons in this county have had It is un- great hopes, for some years past, of coming into

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Maynard.
Committee on Public Lands—Messrs, Cobb
McQueen, Bennett, Davis of Indiana, Walbridge,
Ruffin, Hill, Montgounery and McKibbin.
Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads—
Messrs, English, Powell, Wood, Scott, Horton,
Davis of Iowa, Craig of Missouri, Davis of Mississippi, and Atkins.

Mr. Land, of Oregon, introduced a bill for the
payment of expenses meurred by the Oregon
and Washington Territories, for suppressing Indian hostilities.

Mr. Houring of Powell, while described to the States
and Territories for the promotion of the agricult
tural and mechanical arts. The bill appropriates
six and a third millions of acress, to be distributed according to Federal representation.

The Senate resolution, amouncing the death
of Mr. Butler, was received. Mr. Boyce delivered an enlogy. Messrs, Stephens, Harris of
Illinois, and Goode, followed.

The customary resolutions of respect were
adopted, and the House adjourned.

On the 15th, the testimony in the election
contest from the Tirritory of Nebraska, were
adopted, and the House adjourned.

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The resolution of respect to the memory of
Senator Bell, of New Hampshire, Colfax, of Indiana, and Washburne, of Maine, severally paid
tributes to the memory of their friend, and, after
the adoption of the usual resolutions, the House
the daoption of the usual resolutions, the House
addianned.

Mr. Banks (Mass.) remarked that if the time
at which herefered rate say by the temoval of the House
to the new hall, and what arrangements are readered ancessary by the removal of the House
the respiratory of the region of the principle of the committee of the committee of the committee of the press and promote of the decreased.

The resolution of respec

cept to the extent of it case links. In Tamers' Bark nothing doing

BEESWAX—There has been more inquiry, and small lots of Yellow sold at 27-25c by B., cash.

CANDLES—Sperm are in limited request at 42c by B. City manufactured Adamantine are steady, and 4000 boxes sold at 29c 21c.

COAL—The market continues dull, but few orders coming in for shipment, and the demand for home consumption being limited. Prices, however, remain without change. The receipts are falling off. In Bitaminous Coal no trunsactions.

COFFEE—There have been no arrivals. The ananouncement of another auction sale caused quite a market for this article, and only 50c bags were disposed of at 95 at 05 c for Kio, and He for Laguayra. By anction 250c bags Rio sold at 95 at 1c, an advance of 5c from the last sale. c from the last sale.
COPPER—Demand limited. Small sales of Ength Sheathing at 25c, and 1500 sheets Yellow Metal at

COTTON—The market has been very dull, and the COTTON—The market has been very dull, and the few transactions reported are at irregular rates, varying from 11 x 13 % c b b. cash. The receipts and stocker are small, but ample for the demand.

FEATHERS—Meet a very limited inquiry. Small sales of Western at 11 x 16c b b. short time.

FISH—Mackerel continue very dull, and all the recent arrivals have been stored. The sales have been confined to small lots, from store, at \$10.50x11 bbl for medium No 1's. \$9.50x10 for No 2, and \$9 for No 3. Small sales of pickled Herring at \$1,500 bbls do, from the wharf, at \$1,50; and Codfish at \$3,35 ca.50.

FRUIT-There has been more doing. Part of cargo of Messina Oranges and Lemons has been dis-posed of from the wharf, on terms not made public. Raisins have been in good demand, with further alea of 3000 packages at \$2.25.42.31 \$40 box, and half and members at the commencement instead of at

ome under our notice.

LEATHER—Prices are steady for both Spanish ole and Slaughter, but there has been very little

best!

MAGNETIC PHENOMENA OF THE GLOBE.paper was lately read by Mr. James Drumme efore the British Association of taining an outline of a theory of the structure and magnetic phenomena of the glube. The substance of the theory was that, as in now gene rally held, the earth had cooled down from liquid state to its present condition, and that is, consequently, a crust, with a fluid nucleus, which tidal waves occur, and that this suppose tion of tidal waves is capable of explaining electric and voltaic phenomena on the surface

WE notice that Mr. Hate has recently married in Chicago to Miss Catherine Weath but it The children of hate and wrath, should natura be something terrible.

NEWS ITEMS

THE Boston Journal says: "It is stated of May be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots of one of our leading citizens, that a year or two ago he was estimated to be worth three-quarters of a million of dollars. At the present moment, by the depreciation of the control of the depreciation of the control of by the depreciation of property in which he had invested his money, it is doubted by competent SAFFORD & PARK, Norwich, Conn. Judges if his entire estate is worth one hundred thousand dollars.

HUNT & MINER, Pittsburg.

HUNT & MINER, Pittsburg.

MenalLy & Co., 75 Dearborn St., Chicago, El. usand dollars.

PROLIFIC.-The wife of Senor Benites, of San Antonio, Texas, has recently given birth to her nineteenth child. She is but 38 years old.

HAGAN & BROTHER, Nashville, Tenn. ELI ADAMS, Davenport, Iowa.

E. SEMON, Richmond, Va.

RECOVERY OF BURIED TREASURE.-About a month ago, the body of a man, very much de-composed, supposed to have been drowned from a ferry boat, was buried by the authorities of Jersey City, N. J., at Bergen. Letters found apon the corpse showed that it was that of a German, named Nicholas Wertner, of Mascontha, Illinois. A day or two since the widow of the deceased came to Jersey City, and had the body exhumed, when a belt, containing \$1,600 ip gold was found upon it, and handed over to the widow.

Slaughter Neck, Del., has twin daughters, five years old, that cannot be told apart by strangers, and the nearest neighbors, who see them daily, are not able to distinguish one from the other. Even their own father, meeting one of them alone, can scarcely tell whether it is Sarah or Mary without acking the shill its more. The or Mary, without asking the child its name. The same time with the rest. Other horses which which is which, is by a small mark on the ear of one of them, that is only visible on close in. The loss was estimated at \$1,000.

her mind was unsettled, and she appeared to be in search of "George," who had deserted her. She had a little boy with her, her son, nine years old, who only knows that his name is George, and that he has always been travelling

about with his mother.

From Minnesota, we have St. Paul advices to the 5th. The mercury marked 22 deg. below 80 zero, and there had been good sleighing for a fortnight. We need hardly say that the Missis-

·INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.—The Senate of the State of South Carolina, on the 8th inst., without debate, disposed of the report and reby indefinite postponement.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston

Herald says that upon the representations of the Tennessee delegation in Congress, who waited upon the President recently, Robert C. Randolph, the naval officer who pulled Gen. Jackthe Arsenal to which Gov. Floyd recently appointed him. The States denies that he ever received any appointment at the hands of the

with a minuteness and fidelity seldom met th in productions of this character.

R. DANIEL DOWNEY, a Catholic priest, killed liam Mullins, at Staunton, Va., on Sunday at week! The affair created much excite-The priest wished the deceased to marry oung girl whom he had betraved, and he refu-During an altereation which ensued, the priest, in order to save his own life, was com-belled to shoot Mullins.

Why should it command double that price in Philadelphia?

The workmen of Lyons and Paris are now in full work, and the manufacturers have sufficient orders in hand to employ their men the whole of the winter. * Provisions have considerably fallen an price; bread is very cheap. Good drinkable wine is now to be had for seven sous the pint. Soup-kitchens are being organized in different parts of Paris. M. Sover proposes to dine one hundred per-

sons in each funcel of the Leviathan, immediately after the launch.

CALIFORNIA FASHIONS.— The Sacramento Age says, "The ladies of Hyaupom are going to

give a party in which they will appear in calico, in place of the usual dress of buckskin. HUSBANDS AND WIVES .- It is stated as a significant fact in the experience of prison keepers, that while wives constantly visit and condole ith their husbands, when imprisoned, husbands

ldom or never visit their erring wives in prison. almost invariably desert them in their ouble. And yet how many of these poor wo-en have suffered brutality at the hands of their riminal husbands.

A MAN in France lately lost his nose by a rail-

ad collision. The nose that was destroyed was are in its ugliness—an enormous red bottle nose. scientific surgeon, by a rhinoplastic operation, only repaired the damage, but furnished him i better, or at least a handsomer nose than he and before. But the man regretted his original bottle nose, and sued the railway company for \$2,000 damages, showing a want of gratitude to ience which all the faculty justly condemn.

A KOVEL want of a Turkish lady has just led the execution of an order of peculiar charac-by an English firm. The Sultana Fatima, ghter of his highness, the Sultan, and wife of Ghalih Pacha, son of the present Grand mier of Turkey, not long ago resolved to form orchestra, all the performers in which should ladies. The collection, which is now comte, is composed of wind, stringed, and purave been constructed, as respects lightness and elegance of finish, with due regard to the powers

the fair performers.

BROWN PAPER LITERATURE.—The Brown bred, boys of Brown University, have started a sheet called "The Brown Paper." It is filled with matter relating to the college.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

A. GUNTER, No. 99 Third St. Louisville, Ky. MILTON BOULEMET, Mobile, Ala.

J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans, La.
JAMES DAVENPORT, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Periodical dealers generally throughout the United States have it for sale.

MR. HENRY ROBINSON, living in the southern part of Montgomery county, Ill., lost seven horses in the short space of thirty-six hours, re-cently. The animals died in a singular manner. After feeding as usual, they were turned into a ver to the widow.

WONDERFUL LIKENESS.—Mr. John Davis, of the course of a few hours successively laid down determining with certainty were fed alongside of some of those that died

There was a great storm in the Platte country of Missouri in the latter part of November, and a wandering white woman was frozen to death in a cabin near St. Joseph. She had apparently been born and brought up a lady, but

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE. PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE.

And feeling the hand of Time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant its, will find in the need Hoodland's German Bitters, an Elixir that will instil new life into their veins; restore, in a measure, the energy and arilo of more youthful days; build up their strucken forms, and give health and energy to their remaining years.

Ask for Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C.
M. JACKSON, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia. They are sold by draggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

mippi was only navigable on skates.

Mr. Baker, a little man of light weight, has husked one hundred and twenty-five bushels of corn in ten hours, at Waverly, Ohio, on a wager.

A LADY

WHO HAS BEEN CURED OF GREAT NERVOUS DEBILITY, after many years of misery, desired to make known to all fellow-sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing stamp to pay return postage, Mrs. MARY E. DEWITT, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent free, by next post.

GOOD.—It is seldom that a medicine meets with suc general favor among all classes, and especially among the educated, as the Oxygenated Butters. These Bitters are free from alcohol, and are a never-failing cure for dys EMPLOYMENT FOR THE YEAR.-Persons [L7] EMPLOYMENT FOR Substitution of the profit and pleasant by addressing ROBERT SEARS, I lisher, 181 William Street, New York. november 181 William Street, New York.

PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MARKETS. CORRECTED WEEKLY
By R. B. Jones, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saloons Nos. 727 and 729 Arch Street.

pointed him. The States denies that he ever received any appointment at the hands of the Administration, but admits that he obtained temporary employment as an act of common humanity.

By THE official returns, it appears that Randall (Repub.) is elected Governor in Wisconsin by 118 majority. The other seven State officers are divided—Repub. 2, Dem. 5.

A GENTLEMAN in Terre Haute has a map of Mexico drafted by Aaron Burr himself, in contemplation of his expedition against that counter when he was arrested for treason. The rerent points on the Gulf, and the location of the principal places in the interior, are delineated with a minuteness and fidelity seldom met

By R. B. JONAS, 77 and 729 Arch Street.

MEATS.

Rest.

Rest.

Rest.

Rest.

MEATS.

Mutton.

10 al 2 al 4 legs, Loin, Chp # B 3 al 0 legs and 2 located process and 2 located process and 2 located process.

Corned 6 al 6 al 6 loop 4 location of located location of located location of the principal places in the interior, are delineated with a minuteness and fidelity seldom met VEGETABLES.

FRUIT. Apples & bkt 56 al 99 | Cranberries qt 10 a 11 POULTRY AND GAME. THE Detroit (Mich.) Tribune says that extra our is now selling in that city at \$1 per bbl.

Spring Chickens Pair St a 87 Woodcock 75 a 100 Chickens Pair S7 a 125 Frozs doz 25 a 564 Shipe, sand SHELLFISH.

Halibut B
Bass
Porgies
Flounders
Cod
Blackfish
White Fish
Rock

23 a35 | Honey fb 16 a20 | Smearcase cake 20 a22 | THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. BY S. MCHENRY, STOCK AND BILL BROKER, No. 333 Walnut Street. The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Saturday last. The market closing dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid.	As	ked.	Bid.	As	ked
LOANS.	28.00		Reading	271	
US6 pr et			Minehill	516	
162	eras.	-	Har & Lan	524	
	110	-	Chester Val	-	5
'68		Seeme :	Tioga	-	Marco
5 '65	N. 5-17	None	" preferred	-	******
Phila 6 pret	85	Ril	P W & Balt	103	20
I HIM O PLOS	911	911	Long Island	128	19
u s u	2712	201.1	Wil'sport & Elmira		12
	_	-	Catawissa	6	6
Cam City 6 pr ct		_	CANAL STOC		407
Pitts 6 pret	***	-	Sch Nav	Q	10
" coupon .	-	_	" preferred	17	17
All'ay City 6 pr et	-	_	Lehigh Nav	Sec	52
Continue a	-	_	Morris consolidated		45
Alle co R R 6's	-	-	" preferred	93	93
Penn		85		200	2.0
	841		C & Del	1000	
" " coupon	87	83	Union	-	4
Tenn 6 pr et	844	8 >	Sus & Tidewater		Season.
" 5 " coupon	78	80	BANK STOC		100
Kentucky 6 pr ct	98)	99	North Amer		130
Penn RR 6 pr et	94	95	Penna	10	12
2d m'rt loan '83	751	7mi	Phila	-	91
CA Am RR6 pr ct	67	72	Far & Mee	50 1	52
PG&NRR "	1963	95	Commercial	42	4.5
Rending RR "	73	76	N Liberty	-	5:
** ** m'rt **	90	83	Mechanics	-	24
** ** ** 6 pr ct 1886	titi	5	Southwark	50	- March
HA Lan RR "	200	Miles	P Township	25	-
Chs Val RR "	-	Made	Kensington	-	60
Tioga RR "	-	****	Girard	Qi	94
Phil Wil & Bal			Western	-	,
'60 RR 6 pr et	86	861	Man & Mech	-	25
Long I RR "	700	(March)	Commerce	_	-
Sch Nav '82	60	61	Tradesman's	-	-
Lehigh Nav " .	88	5863	City	33	42
Mort "	87	90	Consolidation	-	24
CADCI "	65	67	Commonwealth	15	20
Sus & Tid '78"	51	514	Corn Exchange	-	-
Union Canal	35	42	Pittaburg	-	needs:
Willims & Elmira	OC.	**	MA M Pitts		-
lst m'rt 7 pr ct	20	714	Extentities	-	-
2d " 2 prot	San	51	Kentucky	107	1196
Catawigen	60	42	Northern, Ky	165	(860)
weeth Ponns by ct	51	52	Louisville, Ky	105	108
RAILROAD ST	OC	K.	Farmers, Ky	-	110
Cam & Amboy	971	99	I'mon, Nash, Tenn	1000	98
Penns	384	39	Plant's, Tenn	MIN.	100
T telling	5.01	5.4	Com & D Vook	61	

MARRIAGES.

[] Marriage notices must always be accompanied by the 17th instant, by the Rev. Jas. L. Sagebeer at the success of the bride's father, Mr. George Scatchard, sester county, to Miss Ans. Whitehead, of Lower or, Montgomery county, Pa. Janay mr., on the 25d uithing, by the Rev A. Culver, oits Hern, to Miss Harrier McClenner, both of ist instant, by the Rev. W. Fulton, Mr. James by the Mrs. Mert Andrews, both of Manayunk. both ultimo. by the Rev. J. F. Boulden. Mr. WILEINS, to Miss MARGARET HARVEY, both of

o 3d instant, by the Rev. W. T. Bunker, Mr. w J. Frailey, to Miss Lybia A. Moore, both of 26th of Aug. by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. 8 Live, to Miss Amelia West. 16th altimo, by the Rev. Mr. Bishop, Mr. Ni-B. Mr. Donald, to Mrs. Amelia A. Vannenan, oftime, by the Rev. William P. Breed to Miss MARY F. Strees, both of the astant, by the Rev. N. B. Baldwin, Mr. MPSON, of N. Jersey, to Miss Mary D. All Alexen, of N. Jersey, to Miss Mani D. Haliadelphia.

Instant, by the Rev. E. De Sweinitz, Mr. I.

Jr. to Miss M. Cornella, daughter of C.

both of this city.

In. on the buth instant, by the Rev. P. O.

EH. VERNON, to Miss GEORGIANNA TON
auth. Va.

DEATHS.

Fr Natices of Deaths must always be accompanied

tant, Lawrence Seckel, aged 43 years, tant, Lewis Burk, aged 42 years, tant, Mrs. Mary Page, aged 63 years, tant, Catharine S, wheef William D. and, aged 29 years.

a 15th instant, Mrs. Jane I. Rech, aged 51 years.

15th instant, James Buffly, aged 51 years.

15th instant, James Buffly, aged 51 years.

14th instant, Mrs. Anne America, aged 22.

14th instant, Mrs. Rose ages I. Livezey, daughter

14th instant, Arran Benner, wife of Wm. Dow
21 years. 15th instant, Samuel J. Wilmer, aged 20 years 15th instant, Erenezer T. Deacas, aged 64. y, at his residence, Valenira. Schuylkill county. enly, at his residence, Valentra. Schnylkill county axets M. Wyxkoot, te 13th instant, John Hall, aged 30 years, e 17th instant, James Hillis, aged 30 years, te 13th instant, Mrs. Elizabath Esgari, age he P2th instant, Makky with Little, Jr. aged 2! years, che 13th instant, Joseph Little, Jr. aged 2! years, the 13th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Glasz, aged 53, the 11th instant, Elles B. Downey, aged 22 years, the 11th instant, William Neff, aged 74 years, the 11th instant, Wr. Henry Barry, Sr. aged 76, the 10th instant, Mr. John Willers, Sr. aged 77, the 10th instant, Mr. John Willers, Sr. aged 77.

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instant, REBECCA R. RHODES, instant, Joseph Workell, aged 58 years.

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THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

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HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED.

e fall of 1854, a daughter of Mr. Lindsey was suffer in a mai anant attack of Cancrum Oris (Canker o uth). She had previously been prostrated by th , of Dysentery, Inflammation of the Lungs an a moulth. See how the house of the Lungs and cacks of Dysentery, Inflammation of the Lungs and cacks of Dysentery, Inflammation of the Lungs and cack of Ever, successively, which resulted in the above med disease in its worst form. Her condition was most plorable—her mouth and cheek were literally rotten—is attend—physician pronounced the case a hopeless as. Ever thing indicated a speedy and horrible death—is deep of rotting out of life. At this critical juncture, I. Lindsey prepared a compound for the purpose of alle inting, if possible, the pains of the little sufferer. She cas made to use it freely, and, in a short time, to hostifeli thill astonishment, there was a very perceptibility of the letter. The mouth began to put on a bright healthy annearance—the foul breath became sweet ite was restored, and the child seemed to par and the endearments of friends. The young and old have tested its savine powers, and sing aloud its virtues. Say they—"After using Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher we felt as if a new life was stirring our veins, and under God we owe to it more than words can express."

But hear from their own lips, and then judes of its valuable effects. The few testimonials that follow show that it is deservedly styled the Greatest Discovery of this or any other age.

L.M. LINDSEY,
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CERTIFICATES.

PATTONVILLE, Bedford Co., Oct. 14, 1857. MR. J. M. LINDSKY:—
Dear Sir-I was severely afflicted with rheumatism for a whole year-nine months of which time I was not able to leave my bed-when hearing of the wonderful effects of your improved Blood Searcher, I determined to procure some of it and give it a fair trial. After using three bottles I was able to walk around again as usual, and am now wholly cured. I can recommend it to all who a similarly afflicted, and believe it is all it claims to be.
Yours, truly,
JOHN SHAFFER.

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AN INTERESTING CASE OF SCROFULA

The last issue of this superb monthly magazine has been received. In matter, embellishments and are have ments, it is complete—it is the book—the only book—which suits the entire homeshold—parior, boundoir, nursery and kitchen. This number contains a fine steel engraving called the tioverness—fushion plates superior to any other ungazine we have met with, and the designs for embroidery. A.c., are not to be excelled. Codey sparses no expense in getting up the Ladv's Book, and as a natural consequence it is popular, and will soon be taken by every intelligent lady in the country. In January a new volume commences, and now is the time to subscribe.

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benefit. His eyes were running a thin mattery humor almost constantly; which would energiat his eyes beyond
the power of opening them until they were washed and
cleaned by soap and water. About the same time an abscess formed just below the groin, which in due time
possible to dry up or heal—the bed would be very inuch
stained, and the clothing of the child perfectly sickening
in a single night's time. After having the attentions of a
physician for so long a time, and funding the child to be
getting worse, we determined to try the effects of Mr.
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before two weeks had passed away the change was manifeed four years, was most sorely afflicted with what the
physicians pronounced to be scrofula, and was treated
the power of opening them until they were washed and
cleaned by soap and water. About the same time an abscess formed just below the groin, which in due time
proke and commenced a discharge. Which was found in
possible to dry up or heal—the bed would be very
inclanted in the power of opening them until they were washed

HOLLIDAYSDURG, P.A., March 19, 1857.

Dra. J. M. Lindsey,

Dear Sir: I have been using your Improved BloodSearcher since some time last summer, and I deem it to
be a matter of duty to bear testimony to its increasant in
those restorative virtues. I have been for a number of
years severely troubled with ergspelas and seneral debilivy; but since I put myself under the influence of your
Improved Blood-Searcher, I find a very deceded improvement. Indeed, my acquaintainces frequently remark, that
I look so "fat and hearty;" and I know of no other cause
than the use of your improved Blood-Searcher. Judging
from my own experience, I believe that this is one of the
most valuable medicines that woman can use, especially
those who are or have entered upon the decline of life
from 40 to 51 years of age. I feel that it would have been
a base ingratitude on my part to have withheld this testimony, and in thus consenting to appear as a witness before the public. I have been actinated as a witness before the public. I have been actinated as a vicine of the
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LIVER COMPLAINT CURED BY LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD-SEARCHER. -Blair county, ss.-Personally appeared before me, on of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, Geo

March 2016 (1916) The Brown Policy of Brown Districted)
with marter relating to the colleges

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1858.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4, 1821.

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signed.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, promptly used, even in a single dose of three, four or five, often suffices to produce a permanent cure, and the impurities brought away are the best evidence of the great sanatary qualities of these Pills. Old age will be slow in his approaches, and his advance will be easy by the use of these Pills, which appear to aid the vital powers, and seems designed by nature as the natural medicine of man.

EPILEPSY.

Fathers and mothers, there is hope for your epileptic ones. I have seen cures effected when hope had altogether departed. Read what follows-it proves that puri-

fying the blood tends to cure all kinds of sickness:

Dr. Brandrath—Sir: A boy of mine was subject to fits from miancy—his case was considered hopeless by the dectors, who thought he would be subject to them for tife. After they had gaven him up. I was recommended to try your Pilis; and, without much faith, did try them, using them according to your printed directions. Four years ago, I commenced giving them to him, and to my great joy and reitef, he has had but one return only of his affliction since. I consider him now perfectly cured.

'The extraordin'ry benefit they did him makes me always recommend these to my friends, and I would be glad that every body should know their value. The case was the worst possible; he would have been helpless, and almost uselessiy unfit for any kind of business from the length and severity of each attack—often lasting a whole might, and leaving him for two or three days afterward entirely prostrate from weakness. Every kind of treat ment was also externally applied that was professionally advised. You may, therefore, judge what good reason I have for letting yon have this statement in acknowledgment for the benefit fecuived, and for the purpose of letting those who may hesitate under similar circumstances have my testimony in confirmation of the reliability of the other certificates, and serfect confidence, like myself, in the value of the Pilis.

Principal office. 43 Brandreth Building. New York Philadelphia Agency, No. 8 North Eighth Street. fying the blood tends to cure all kinds of sickness:

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Wit and Humor.

THE WELL-DIGGER. AN OWER-TRUE BALLAD.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Come, listen all, while I relate What recently befel Unto a farmer down in Maine, While digging of a well.

Full many a yard he dug and delved, And still he dug in vain ;

"Alack!" quoth he, "e'en water seems Prohibited in Maine "

And still be dug and delved away, And still the well was dry : The only water to be found

For by the breaking of the bank All suddenly his hope was dashed Of future liquidation !

. Was in the farmer's eye :

And now his sands were running fast, And he had died no doubt But that just when the earth caved in.

He happened to be out! "Aha!-I have a happy thought !" Exclaimed this wicked man-· To dig anew this cursed well

I see a pretty plan : "I'll hide me straight, and when my wife And eke my neighbors know What's happened to my digging here, They'll think that I'm below

"And so, to save my precious life. They'll dig the well, no doubt, E'en deeper than 'twas dug at first, Before they and me out!"

And so he hid him in the barn Through all the hungry day, To bide the digging of his well

In this deceitful way.

But list what grief and shame befel The false, ungrateful man, The while he slyly watched to see

The working of his plan : The neighbors all with one accord Unto each other said : "With such a weight of earth above,

The man is surely dead. And then the wife, with plous care. All needless cost to save, Said—" Since the Lord hath willed it so, E'en let it be his grave !"

"Never Stop to Argue with a Lawyer." -The Marshal (Texas) Republican lays down this maxim, adding, "if you do you're lost," and "illustrating" as follows:

We have in Marshal, as in most towns in Texas, an ordinance forbidding persons from hitching a horse to a shade tree within the corporate limits, and affixing as a penalty for its infringement a fine of one dollar. Our constable, who is a very diligent and persevering man in the discharge of his official duties, has enforced him a terror to offenders. Recently a lawyer, whose office is on or near the square, and who has a beautiful shade tree before his door, rode up hastily and hitched his horse to it. The constable happened to be passing by shortly afterwards and proceeded to unhitch him and take him off. The owner, witnessing the act, and perhaps having an idea of what it meant, came

"Hallo, Mr. B., what are you after? What are you going to do with my horse ?" "Why," said the constable, "you have viola-

ted the city ordinance, and must pay a fine of

"Bless my soul," said the lawver, with great emphasis, "that's my tree; I planted it

"Can't help that," said B .: "the law makes no distinction, and says nothing about ownership. It embraces all shade trees in the town.' "Pon my word. Pshaw! I planted that tree, as I told you, myself, and for the express purpose of having a place to hitch my horse. Haven't I a right to plant a post before my

"Of course you have." said the constable "Well, then, sir," said the lawyer, "just call t a post, as I planted it for one, and if the shade s any objection I am willing to saw the top of it

A WITTY REPLY.-A certain nobleman, the proprietor of large estates, was in the habit of once every year, of inviting his tenants, among whom was a conscientious Quaker, to dine with him. The Quaker, not anxious to brave the senseless ridicule to which members of the Society of Friends were at that time exposed, avariably declined the honor. At length his ordship pressed him, as a personal favor, to attend; and, for once he consented to do so. On the right of the Host sat the Vicar, and on the eft, his Curate. After dinner, the Vicar, who stuttered painfully, attempted to put a question, by way of banter, to the Quaker. The Quaker stared, but made no reply. The clergyman repeated, in the same incomprehensible manner, his query. Still the Quaker made no answer. Then the Curate, who was of a glib and ready tongue, interfered, and said, "I do not think you understand what the Vicar says." "I do not see how I should, friend," quietly replied the Quaker. "Oh, he simply asks you whether you can tell him how it was that Balaam's ass spoke! " Balaam had an impediment in his speech, and his ass spoke for him," was the very conclusive

YANKEE PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES.-The following is related of the late Chief Justice Story, who, when he was a young man, practised aw in Essex county, Mass.:

In a Marblehead case, which was tried in one of the courts, a witness was called, by the name of - Floyd, who did not answer to his name. After several ineffectual attempts to obtain a response from Captain Floyd, Mr. Story said that he would call the witness; and he galled out.

"Skipper Flurry!" "Oi, oi, sorr!" was the response of the weatherbeaten man, within a few feet of him, who had not recognized his own name, as it had been pronounced by the officer of the court .-Lynn Neics.

A lady, wishing the service of a dyer. was referred to an excellent workman, who was something of a wag in his line. The lady

Bound to Ride.-Two juveniles, (says the New Orleans Picayune,) belonging to that particular class of the unwashed who, in the absence of either tickets or small change, are prone to accomplish short fourneys on the tailboards of omnibuses, were recently travelling up Camp street, occupying their favorite place on one of the vehicles, when, by the sudder opening of the door, one of them was knocked heels over head into the mud. He picked himself up quickly, however, and in a moment he had regained his old place-addressing his companion with :- " I say, Jim, they'se no business to have these cussed doors on the homnibusses. yer see wat accidents they cause to passengers I'se in hopes they'll make some improvements in the building ov 'em, so 't 'll be more safer for us. but I'm bound to ride, any how."

Useful Receipts.

YELLOW BUTTER IN WINTER.—The best plan is to leave the butter with its natural colorbut, if you will color it, -put in yolk of eggs just before the butter comes, near the termination of the churning. This has been repeatedly tried. and it makes very fine sweet butter. It is kept by many as a great secret, but its value requires publicity. The substances mostly employed in England and Scotland are the root of the carrot and the flowers of the marigold. The juice of either of these is expressed and passed through a linen cloth. A small quantity of it, (and the proportion necessary is soon learned by experience) is diluted with a little eream, and this mixture is added to the rest of the cream when it enters the churn. So little of this coloring matter unites with the butter, that it never communicates to it any peculiar taste.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP .- Pare off the foul part of the foot with a keen knife, then apply the 'King of Oil," and it is a sure cure, if the sheep s not too far gone. Keep the sheep from low black ground. Here is another recipe said to be good: Take one-fourth of a pound of alum and two ounces of blue vitriol, boil them in one pint of water; when quite cold add three-fourths of a pint of aquafortis, and it is ready for use.

KEEPING EGGS FRESH .- To keep eggs fresh, pack in layers with dry Indian meal-a layer of meal then of eggs-standing the eggs upon the small end. I have kept them perfectly fresh during winter, putting down in the manner described.

CEMENT FOR JOINING STONE .- A cement which gradually indurates to a stony consistence, may be made by mixing 20 parts of clean river sand, 2 of litharge, and 1 of quick-lime, into a thin putty with linseed oil. The quick-lime may be replaced with litharge. When the cement is applied to mend broken pieces of stairs, it acquires after some time a stony hardness. A similar composition has been used to coat over brick walls under the name of mastic.

SAUSAGES .- Wash your sausage meat in tepid water, but do not soak it; see that it is free from bone, gristle, sinews, &c., &c. Cut it up in small pieces: to three pounds of lean meat, allow one pound of the leaf fat; chop or grind it very fine. Mix in this quantity three ounces of salt, one half an ounce of pepper and two table spoons of powdered sage. When well mixed, cook one and try it; it is easy to add seasoning, therefore be cautious in using it. Your sausage will become more salt as it dries. Add any spice you

Bologna Sausage is made by using one-third of beef, seasoning more strongly, and boiling after stuffing, before drying,

FEET.-Under another head, we have said that we consider it best to salt down the feet instead of pickling. Previous to salting they should be carefully examined, the hoofs taken off, not a hair left; be scalded, scraped and soaked until perfectly white. If wanted for immediate use they will be ready for boiling after lying a night in salt water. Many persons boil the feet and ears and keep them in cold spiced vinegar, ready to use cold or to fry: this is termed souse. Others boil the heads and feet until they can be freed from bones, and mash to a pulp this is seasoned with salt, pepper and spices, moulded and kept in vinegar, and termed pork

SAUSAGE SKINS .- Are prepared by repeated soakings and washings. Then being turned they are scraped free from the slimy coating, until when blown up they are perfectly transparent. They are again soaked in salt water several days, changing it every day, and are then filled with sausage meat by some of the various implements

BLACK PUDDINGS .- Are made by stirring corn into the fresh blood of hogs. It is seasoned with salt, pepper and spices; stuffed and used

Chitterlings are made by cleaning the maw and large intestines of the hog. Quick-lime will soon enable you to rid them of the slimy coat. Having soaked and washed them until white and inodorous, you may keep them as you would beef keep mares for farm work instead of geldings. tripe. The livers, kidneys, &c., may be all boiled well with sufficient salt to keep, and a strong seasoning of pepper, and kept for your fowls all ring materially with the operations of the winter. The livers, melts, suets, heads, &c., are esteemed luxuries for the table, and are kept by sprinkling slightly with salt.

The maws and larger intestines, with any other fat parts, should be thrown into a kettle of weak ley, and boiled until the grease from them rises to the surface. This grease is useful for soap, wool, or farm implements

Lastly the hair of the hog should be saved for

GENERAL WARREN'S LAST WORDS .- At a ecent meeting of the New England Historical oy Gen. Wm. H. Sumner, of Jamaica Plain, who could not conveniently attend,) upon Gen. Warren and his conduct at the Battle of Bunker Hill. In 1825, Gen. Sumner gave us the following toast, at a Fourth of July celebration in Boston, as the sentiment contained in the dying when he fell: "I am a dead man! Fight on my brave fellows for the salzation of your country! This led to a discussion in the public papers of that day between Gen. Sumner and Dr. Waterhouse, who doubted whether Warren really uttered those words; but who appears afterwards long, and when once done with work, are of no salled, and asked: "Are you the dying man?" to have been satisfied that he did. Gen. Sum- manner of account to any one, and mercy re-No, ma'am, I'm a living man-but I'll dye ner's authority was Amos Foster, of Tewks- quires you to knock them on the head. On the



SOMETHING LIKE A PANIC!

CROSSING-SWEEPER .- "Things keeps werry tight in the city, Jimmy ?" COSTERMONGER .- "Tight! I b'lieve yer, they jist does, indeed! Why there, you has my word o' honner as a genelman. I hain't so much as touched a bit o' gold this three weeks! And as fur getting of one's paper done, why them ere banks is so pertickler now, they won't do it at -From the London Punch.

nothing persons in this world, commend us to raising colts. the man who has "never known a day's illness." He is a moral dunce : one who has lost finest lecture in that great school of humanity. the sick-chamber. Let him be versed in mathematics, profound in metaphysics, a ripe scholar in classics, a bachelor of arts, or even a doctor of divinity, yet is he as one of those gentlemen his college acquirements, how inferior is he in had but a quarter's gout or a half year of ague! fellow bragging of an ignorance, a brutal ig- price of horses in a few years. norance, that he shares in common with the pig

Notes and Queries." the title of "Reverend" is of modern invention. It appears to be what Selden would call an "honorary attribute." During the seventeenth century, the word was usually coupled with learned, as in the case of Vaughan, writing of the "reverend and learned Dr. Jackson;" and Bishop Patrick quotes the "reverend and learned Dr. Hammond." And beneath the portrait of Kettlewell, prefixed to his work on the "Apostles' Creed," we read it is "the true effigy of the reverend and learned Mr. John Kettlewell." but neither of these divines used the epithet as a prefix to their names in their works. It would appear, therefore, to be a title of modern usage, neither sanctioned nor required by any law or canon.

Agricultural.

MARES VS. GELDINGS.

Farmers generally do not seem to be fully aware of the benefits which they might derive from the use of mares instead of geldings. Farm work for horses is comparatively light. It is slow work. They are not necessarily exposed to labor which produces heaves, founder, spavin. broken wind. &c., &c. These are all caused by unnecessary exposure, indulgence in eating or drinking, under unfavorable circumstances, or over-driving; or by two or more of these circumstances combined. It is true, it is necessary for horses to perform some work upon a farm, which draws severely upon their nature: but, for the most part, farm work is steady, every-day work, where horses can be well fed and cared for. Consequently mares are just as good farm workers as geldings. If such is the fact, we propose to show far

mers that they should, for their own benefit, With proper treatment, a good breeding mare will bring a colt every year, without interfe-

If the necessary pains has been taken to secure the services of the best stallion, the colt will be worth, when a year old, one hundred dollars; and by the time he is old enough to use, he should be worth two hundred dollars. Well, if the colt is worth one hundred dollars at a year old, and the service of the horse costs twenty dollars, it leaves eighty dollars for the nortar, or with proper preparation makes a good use of the money invested in the mare as her mattrass, or with the bones may be sent to the labor will certainly pay for her keeping. Now, if the mare is worth two hundred dollars, the eighty dollars would pay forty per cent. interest annually upon the investment, which is far better than loaning money at three per cent. a Society, Mr. Burnham read a paper prepared month, as there is, in this case, no usury law for debtors to avail themselves of; and then there is no more risk in the mare than there would be in a gelding, nor so much, even. This is only the profit of one year.

The same can be done for a succession words of Warren to those who were near him mares on your farm, and, after two or three years, have a span of fine horses to sell every year, as to keep a lot of stock which will neither increase in number or value

Now, if you keep geldings, they are not so hardy naturally, we think, and do not live so tion takes place. cause, you can still, under ordinary circum- pass away .- Mass. Ploughman.

WHOLESOME EDUCATION .- Of all the know- | stances, make them of great service to you by

But there are certain kinds of labor to which the gelding is better adapted. They are genethe greatest lesson in life, who has skipped the rally, we think, more fleet, and consequently better fitted for roadsters. They are also possessed of more muscular power, and consequently better fitted for heavy draughts.

We could find many purposes to which geldings are better adapted than mares. We would, whose education has been neglected. For all therefore, advise not only farmers, but all who do not severely task their horses with labor, to wholesome knowledge to the mortal who has keep mares by all means. We would also advise them to obtain the best mares, and the serhow infinitely below the fellow-creature who has vices of the best stallious, as the colts will sell degrees. been soundly taught his tic-douloureux, the for enough more to doubly pay the trouble and roughly grounded in the rheumatics, and deeply expense. And, besides the profits to the raiser red in the scarlet fever! And yet what is more of horses, the community would be benefited by common than to hear a great hulking, florid an increase in number, and a decrease in the

A farmer who keeps only two horses, and and the bullock, the generality of which die, pro- both geldings, will be compelled to purchase a bably, without ever having experienced a day's team of some one else when his is done with mares, he is preparing a team to take their rest, either on account of old age, or any other

Farmers should keep as little non-producing should be made to pay the best possible per entage, with fair usage. Then, we say to farmers, sell your geldings and purchase mares, and see if our advice is not good in the end .- North-

APPLICATION OF MANURES.

The various modes of applying manures excite continual inquiry as to the best, the most profitable. Farmers are often induced to change their opinions and their practices after trying tried by their neighbors.

The inquiry among practical farmers is a very broad one, since there is such a diversity of soil thus far, the present season, and the season has and of crops as well as of the nature of the manure to be applied.

Still there are general principles, applicable to all lands in all latitudes and longitudes. These principles are made up from the actua trials and practices of farmers who have acmired their knowledge in the open fields, and ictually reaped what they themselves had sown Such farmers often hearken to new theories

on the strength of the recommendation of others. Sometimes they are gainers, sometimes losers by a change of system. Still they never lose sight of the main chance. They are never so absurd as to place their manures on bean poles, or to bury them in pits out of the reach of the influence of the atmosphere. It is now pretty generally agreed among pra-

tical farmers that manures of all kinds may be buried too deep in the furrow-so deep with a leep plough as to entirely destroy their efficacy or a number of seasons, if not forever. The ceason why this is so is not very satisfactorily explained-for it is proved that manures never work down to any great depth, else the sub-soil would be valuable after many years of deep ma

One creat point with farmers should be to prevent loss of their barn manures by checking matter is mixed in the pile. Some heaps heat so much as to turn white. They are "firefanged" as the old gardeners used to express it, and they are almost worthless when this excessive heating has been permitted. We incline to think that more of the essence of our manured is wasted by this fermentation-this heating proess-than in all other modes of waste

It is certain that excellent crops of corn ar grown where the manure from the barnvard was buried no deeper than a common harrow would bury it when spread on the surface This we often see on dry ground and in dry summers, and with only a moderate dressing of

October and November, on grass land or mea years. And you can just as well keep a span of dow land, work well and increase the crop abundantly, though exposed through the winter ran, "My house is the house of prayer, but ye to all kinds of weather. The truth seems to be that not much of the

essence of barn manures is lost by evaporation when they are spread out where no fermenta-

Still if we would secure all the essence barn manures, we must mix them with fresh earth immediately, in the yard, or in the field. or you!" promptly replied the man of many bury, (then living,) who was near Warren when contrary, when your mares are advanced some- with a light furrow or a harrow. When this is colors, putting the emphasis where it was he fell, and heard the words. The paper will what in years, or if they become lame from any done, no effluvium, or ammonia, is perceived to the eye; the more light you pour upon it the

COWS AND BUTTER.

In a late number, your correspondent, B., asks for a detailed statement as to the feeding of cows, and making butter in autumn and winer. New, if B. can gather anything of value to himself from my statement of the mode we have been practising for some sixteen years, I

hall be repaid for my trouble in offering it. I will begin with the care of cows about calv- My 4. 6, 18, 8, 14, 10, is a town in Ireland ng time. For several days before this period, My 5, 10, 3, 5, 1, 12, ha county in Michigan I feed ruta bagas or turnips, if I have them; if not, a little corn meal will answer, to keep the ow in about the same condition she would be on grass. After calving, I give warm slop for My 10, 11, 18, 15, 19, 2, 15, is a river in Ireland. drink for the first three days: this is made by My 11, 7, 6, 12, 16, is a town in Adahanistan. scalding a little wheat bran; after that I let her My 12, 6, 18, 8, is a sea in Asia. have cold water to drink: I don't give much strong foxd for a week or two, for fear the ud- My 15, 20, 8, 10, 2, 19, is a county in Kentucky. der will swell: in that case, I milk all I can My 16, 6, 14, 19, 4, 2, 15, is a city in New Jersey, get, first, and let the calf suck afterward. In My 17, 5, 8, 9, 19, is a town in Austria. cold weather, I stable the cows at night, and My 18, 12, 6, is a river in Switzerland. nost of the day; I let them out to water at My 20, 10, 13, is a river in Scotland. noon, and they have free access to salt, and are My whole was a celebrated American traveller. surried every morning.

As to feed. I consider there is nothing better han sweet corn meal and good hay: but I would here say, that I am a firm believer in raising roots for cows; if fed judiciously, cows will milk quite as well, and the cost will be much ess, and the quality of the butter not be injured. In feeding roots to milch cows, a little corn meal should be fed with them, and they should My 3, 18, 16, 14, is a county in one of the United States.

MILKING .- Perhaps more depends on this than B. is aware of: the time should be equally divided; the udder and teats, if dirty, should be My s, 20, 10, 17, 14, is a county in one of the U. States. washed with warm water, and wiped dry. I My 9, 11, 14, 8, is a county in one of the U States. washing the hands. We milk fast, and permit no talking while at it: I don't allow the fingers to be put into the milk to moisten the teats; it My 13, 3, 15, 5, 17, 18, 20, 18 a county in one of the U. s an unclean practice. We strain through a ine wire strainer, and put about five quarts in a pan: these pans are tin, and they are kept bright and scalded frequently. The tempera ture of the room where the milk is kept should be from 55 to 65 deg. Fahrenheit; there should be no cooking done where milk is kept; there should not be left more than three milkings My 27, 33, 26, 19, 12, 31, 37, 2, is a science which in stand at one time, as the cream gets bitter Should the cream not rise fast enough, about a gill of sour milk to each pan, when strained, will help it. The cream should be stirred every day, and the oldest should not be over a

CHURNING .- When churned, the cream should be of the temperature of sixty-two

THE BUTTER .- Should the butter need igher color, or more grass-like flavor, a few vellow carrots, pared, grated, and boiled in new mik, strained, and the liquor put in the churu with the cream, will do it. The churn, butterworker, scale, &c., should be kept bright and My 34, 8, 18, 24, 3, is a constellation south of the Score clean, and scalded before and after using, and should be thoroughly dried before being put milk should be taken from the butter before the salt is added : the best quality of salt should be used, and this should be thoroughly worked n, or the butter will be streaked. After the butter is put into pounds and printed, the cloths stock around them as possible. Every thing should be put on: they should be of fine white muslin and kept white, and should be put in salt and water, and wrung dry before using: the butter may then be put in the tub, which should be clean and sweet.

Now, if B. is regular in attending market. and will follow the above directions, he will soon find customers for his butter at tip-top market price. I would here add that B. should see to the milking of the cows himself, and his wife should take charge of it after it is strained : for herein lies the secret of success-and not trust to careless hired help, as this branch new modes which have been recommended or of farming will pay if rightly attended to. I find, by reference to my accounts, that my cows have averaged a little over sixty dollars each yet four months to run .- Corres. Germantourn

"THE AFFINITIES" IN CONVERSATION .- Put my company of people together with freedom for conversation, and a rapid self-distribution takes place into sets and pairs. The best are accused of exclusiveness. It would be more true to say, they separate as oil from water, as children from old people, without love or hatred in the matter, each seeking his like; and any interference with the affinities would produce constraint and suffocation. All conversation is a magnificent experiment. I know that my friend can talk eloquently; you know that he annot articulate a sentence; we have seen him in different company. Assort your party, or invite none. Put Stubbs and Byron, Quintilian and Aunt Miriam, into pairs, and you make them all wretched. 'Tis an extempore Sing-Sing built in a parlor. Leave them to seek their own mates, and they will be as merry as sparrows.

A higher civility will re establish in our cus toms a certain reverence which we have lost. What to do with these brisk young men who break through all fences, and make themselves at home in every house ! I find on in an instant if my ompanion does not want me, and ropes cannot hold me when my welcome is gone. One would think that the affinities would pronounce themselves with a surer reciprocity .- R. W. Emer son, in Atlantic Monthly.

A SCRIPTURAL MOTTO.-Down at St. Generieve is an old stone church, and built to last a thousand years. The sculptor was directed to engrave above the grand entrance this passage of Scripture :- "My house is the house of prayer." And so he did; but having read the Evangelists to some purpose, he went steadily on with the chisel and graver, and completed the verse. Hardly had he put a period to his work. when it was discovered by the architect, who ordered him to fill up the offending clause with ement. This done, the beautiful inscription was read of all men :- "My house is the house of prayer." But as the years went on, even like he writing on the wall with an unseen hand, new words appeared, one day, and the passage have"-and there the phrase, like the White Nile, was lost to view. The months elapsed, and with the sentence, still the wonder grew, as the cement fell out particle by particle:- "My house is the house of prayer, but ye have made it,"-another winter finished up the work-"a den of thieves !"-B. F. Taylor.

The mind of a bigot is like the pupil of more it contracts .- O. W. Holmes.

The Riddler.

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. l am composed of 20 letters. My 1, 11, 20, is a river in Scotland My 2, 19, 7, 0, 1, 12, is a county in New York My 3. 12, 6, 10, 4, 15, is a river in Utah.

My 7, 6, 9, 14, is a county in Pennsylvania

My S. 9, 15, 19, 11, 20, is a lake in Scotland. My 9, 8, 9, is a town in China.

My 13, 9, 14, 8, is a capital of che of the German States. My 14, 16, 5, 15, is a town in England.

My 19, 18, 15, 4, 14, 10, is a city in France Cape Island, N. J.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAT EVENING POST.

I am composed of 22 letters. My 1, 16, 19, 22, 20, 15, is a county in one of the United My 2, 5, 5, 9, 16, 17, is a county in one of the United

se fed directly after milking, as the smell of the My 4, 14, 13, 16, 3, 5, is a county in one of the United My 5, 15, 21, 20, 17, is a county in one of the U. States. My 6, 8, 20, 7, 19, is a county in one of the U. States.

ever allow any one to go to milk without first My 10, 15, 9, 14, 8, 21, 20, 17, is a county in one of the United States My 11, 10, 6, 14, 21, is a county in one of the U. States. My 12, 9, 18, 5, 8, is a county in one of the U. States.

My whole is who

every family in the United States

ENIGMA. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. I am composed of 39 letters.

ought to have.

My 14, 38, 21, 24, 34, 36, is a star in Aquirinus. vestigates the causes of diseases My 18, 2, 25, 19, 26, 12, 5, is the point of a pi

orbit nearest the earth. My 11, 2, 37, 24, 14, is one of the planets. My 35, 36, 34, 35, 5, is a folding door. My 35, 39, 31, 24, 29, is to appraise. My 39, 7, 4, 36, 6, 5, 3, is a star in the Scorpior My 36, 10, 9, is a star in Taurus.

My 39, 24, 26, 8, 14, 20, 36, is a capital Eastern States. My 28, 29, 13, 22, 12, 8, 32, milky way.

My 23, 17, 31, 26, was a British Admiral My 1, 29, 12, 30, means to imagine. My 16, 25, 10, 32, was the fabulous messenger of Jupi-My 26, 25, 12, 39, 16, 23, 29, 36, 13, is a constellation.

My total is a Pennsylvanian institution

CHARADE. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. When pealing thunders roar on high,

And clouds their contents rain My first you'll surely then descry, It leads them in the train ... The school-boy knows my second well, He knows its power to pain,

Had reason to complain. My first is by my whole controlled, It leads where'er it will : But I have now too plainly told

My name; so I'll be still. RIDDLE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING PO I'm used by people small and great, In every town and every State I've been in use since times of old. And often in the market sold. Who seek alas for me in vain. Others have perished for want of me. My power is great as you will see. What you no doubt can do very well. Erase two letters from your sight, And I'm in the rainbow bright. And I love the forest best Please solve this tiddle, reader kind, 'Tis easily guessed if you're inclined

WRITTEN FOR THE SAIURDAY EVENING POST My first pertaineth to a thief; My second was a Scottish chief; My whole's a ruler, to be brief.

NAGRAMS ON THE NAMES OF CITIES

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST O, yes a Burns Pama or rabi. I can vale. A guay quil. Do vie to men O tab go. O mary baca DON-DE

GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST!

What must be the dimensions of a cubical by nade out of plank 3 inches thick, so that it will co Venango Co., Pa. ARTEMAS MART

CONUNDRUMS WRITTEN FOR THE SAFERDAY AVENING P

Why is a person on top of a hill like and ising to address a meeting. Ans —One stands e mount, and the other mounts upon the stand. family? Ans .- The main-stay. 17 Why is the ghost of Hamiet like as on point? Ans _Recause !- it comes in such onable shape.11 IF Why are white children and

mest !**

alike ! Ans -- Because their little h (They're little negroes.) IT Of what noted poe ation! Ans -" Nothing Ta West

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST. HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL E

CHARADE .- Padanaram (Pa-Dan-a-Ram.) RADE -- Ice-water. RIDDLE -- Peat. GRAMS .- Testimonia', Destruction, Constru intment, Determination, Sweetheart, Reput Camerciful Demonstration, Steamboat. OF RICAL PROBLEM -1.9112 rods.

tone and spirit in which the Senator from Mis- terest.

Committee on Territories-Messrs. Stephens, important to build up a new party, or sufficient- seems they were not the lawful heirs.

be something terrible.